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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 6th August 1873.

No. 2391—Rev. 76, dated Bangalore, 6th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The report of the Account Department on the realizations and allotment of the Local Fund cess for the past year (1872—73), shews that the portion of the same, *viz.* 24 per cent, assigned to meet the charges of primary education in the Province, heretofore borne by Provincial or State Funds, aggregated Rs. 91,594, or Rs. 9,251 in excess of the amount stated by the Director.

2. The charges of the hóbli-schools for the past year are stated to have amounted to *Rs. 54,335—15—0 or Rs. 37,258 less than the receipts from the education cess, and as it is intended that the full amount of the latter shall be utilized on primary education, it is necessary to consider without delay how this can be done most effectively as regards the object in view.

	Rs.	As.	P.
*Masters and Inspectors ...	50,848	5	0
Furniture, books, contingencies	3,487	10	0
	54,335	15	0

3. The Director specifies four heads, under which the surplus funds available may, in his opinion, be most suitably expended to meet existing urgent wants, and the Chief Commissioner concurs generally in his views, as so recorded.

4. Before, however, deciding what steps shall be taken towards giving effect to them, it appears to be necessary to state that, besides the current charges of the hóbli-schools, the education cess should provide for all grants-in-aid to schools of the same class, and also for the prospective claims to pension or gratuity of the hóbli school masters and others connected with the establishments maintained for primary education. It is also a question for consideration if the Hindustáni schools lately established should not be regarded as falling under the latter head. The Chief Commissioner can see no good reason why they should not be so.

5. The Director will reconsider these points in communication with the Deputy Accountant General, to whom a copy of this order will be sent, and will submit a recommendation as to the proportion of the net available surplus of the cess he would propose to assign to each of the heads named by him with full details to admit of an application being made to the Government of India on the subject with as little delay as possible.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 7th August 1873.

From the Conservator of Forests of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1335,—Rev.—Forests, dated Bangalore, 28th July 1873.

I have the honor to reply to your No. 2103—65 of the 26th instant, which reached me at 4 P. M. on Saturday afternoon.

2. The Chief Commissioner directs that an item of Rs. 7,871—4—6 cannot be removed from my demand, collection and balance statements for 1872—73, (being an arrear outstanding) until after such removal shall have been authorized under a full and detailed explanation.

3. I beg to report as follows. The sum alluded to does not appear in my statements for 1872--73, and it was not shewn either in my statements for 1871—72, from which a sum of Rs. 7,395—2—0 was removed, after certain correspondence had passed between my office and yours. This correspondence began with my No. 2473 of the 22nd March 1872, in which I pointed out how the discrepancy arose in the accounts of 1869—70. To this you replied in your No. 6175—420 of the 25th March 1872, when I was out in Coorg. In reply to that letter, after my return from leave, I submitted my No. 1572 of the 27th September 1872, in which I pointed out that the actual outstanding was Rs. 7,395—2—0, not Rs. 7,871—4—6, as Rs. 476—2—6 had been written off under authority. To this letter I received no reply, and as I had for the same reasons as were therein detailed, not entered the sum in my accounts for 1871—72, which accounts were accepted without comment, I came to the conclusion that the sanction was implied though not expressed; and as my accounts for 1871—72 did not shew the sum, I did not of course enter the sum in my accounts for 1872—73.

4. In your letter under reply, the sum is again put at Rs. 7,871—4—6, though my reasons for striking out Rs. 476—2—6 were given in my No. 1572 of the 27th September last. The manner in which accounts and returns were then submitted to me did not allow of my knowing what the transactions in treasuries were, and it was for the purpose of giving me that information that forms Nos. 24 and 25 were introduced, (see my No. 2473 of the 22nd March 1872). The Deputy Accountant General will bear me out in stating that cases have not unfrequently occurred where Amildars have credited Forest Revenue to Land Revenue, or under the system just done away with to the District Forests. This cannot so well occur now, as the whole of the Forest Revenue whether from District or State Forests is now credited to the Forest Department.

5. I beg to offer the following remarks in reply to the Chief Commissioner's strictures on the unpunctual submission of monthly returns of demand, collection and balance statements. No date for the submission of the returns has been given me, but simply the order that they are to be submitted monthly. I will not here enter into the heavy amount of accounts' work now in my office, and that I have only one Accountant. I do not think any other office in the Province, has as much accounts' work, with so small an establishment to carry it out. I have reported this separately, and only beg to bring it to the Chief Commissioner's recollection. But I beg to draw attention to the following. My statements are based on those sent me by the Executive Officers. Part of the demands arise from sales made by the Deputy Commissioners and Amildars without reference to the Assistant Conservator. I enclose one of the blank forms (No. 25), and beg attention to the instructions at the back, which lay down that this return is not due by the Deputy Commissioner to the Assistant Conservator till the 25th of the month following that to which it refers. This date the Deputy Accountant General laid down, as he was of opinion that it could not be done before. The return cannot reach me till the beginning of the second month, and if the Assistant Conservator is out in camp, still later perhaps. These returns are not always correct and have to be returned by either the Range Officer or myself.

6. The work at the beginning of the official year is always heavy, and I can only just now take up the returns for April: the Mysore and Nandidroog statements having been returned for explanations and not yet resubmitted. Neither have I received the Deputy Accountant General's extract for Divisional abstract book for April, which document is that by which I test the correctness of the various treasury returns.

7. I submit the above remarks for the Chief Commissioner's consideration, and beg Colonel Meade will, if he thinks it necessary, refer the matter for the opinion of the Deputy Accountant General. If I am still held to blame for inexcusable unpunctuality, I can only state that while trying my best to get the returns in, I shall always have the feeling that I must fail in doing so, unless perhaps under the most exceptional circumstances.

No. 2431—Rev. 77, dated Bangalore, 7th August 1873.

Order thereon.—It appears from the above, that the Conservator of Forests is unable to render a more satisfactory account of Rs. 7,395—2—0, which was recommended by him to be removed from the accounts, than a reference to the explanation, such as it was, afforded by him in former letters on the subject, but as the item in question is reported to

be a "Nominal" outstanding, the Chief Commissioner will not withhold his sanction to its being struck off. It must, however, be remarked that the course taken with regard to it has been irregular and calculated to confuse, and that no removal of balances of this nature can be authorized in future without full details regarding them, which must be furnished at the proper time to admit of their being duly examined and otherwise dealt with.

2. With regard to the irregularity in the submission of the monthly returns of the Forest Department, and the Conservator's plea that no dates have been fixed for their submission, it is an understood thing that when an Officer is ordered to submit returns *monthly*, they shall be sent in *within the month following that* for which they are rendered; and with reference to the Conservator's confession that he cannot do so in the case of the returns in question, it is to be observed that the complaint against him is not one of want of punctuality alone but of omission to submit them at all. If, as alleged, his office establishment is unequal to supplying them, the Conservator can report the same and apply for an increase; but the Chief Commissioner cannot suffer him on such grounds, or indeed any grounds whatever, to ignore repeated and urgent calls addressed to him as he has done in the present instance. The Chief Commissioner therefore directs that the returns in question should in future be submitted without fail by the 15th of the second month following that for which they are due, if not earlier.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Revenue No. 4, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1873.

I have the honor to forward for submission to the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying copy of letter No. 1328 of the 31st ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, and to request the favor of your obtaining his sanction to my authorizing Mr. F. Abraham of the firm of Messrs. Abraham and Co., to establish a Brewery at Bangalore, on the conditions laid down in your letter No. 6956—R. 169 of 28th February last.

2. It will be observed from the proceedings of the several meetings of the Bench of Justices, forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, with his letter of the 21st ultimo, that the Bench considered it inadvisable to extend the number of Breweries at present; but from subsequent enquiries it has been found that one of the existing Breweries does not work well and that most of the business is carried on in the other Brewery.

3. Under these circumstances, I trust that the present application for the establishment of an additional Brewery will meet with the Chief Commissioner's favorable consideration.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 1328, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1873.

I have the honor to inform you, that I have received an application from Mr. F. Abraham of the firm of Messrs. Abraham and Co., for permission to establish a Beer Brewery at Bangalore. Mr. Abraham is well known as a man of substance and the owner of a Brewery in Bellary, where he is also the Government Toddy Contractor.

2. I beg to recommend his application for your favorable consideration.

No. 2475—Rev. 68, dated Bangalore, 11th August 1873.

Order thereon.—With reference to the proposal contained in the foregoing correspondence, the Chief Commissioner considers that the opinion of the Bench of Justices should be taken as to the advisability of extending the number of Beer Breweries in Bangalore.

2 Colonel Meade further observes, that the question as to the advisability or otherwise of sanctioning the establishment of another Beer Brewery is really more a municipal than a revenue one.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th August 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 143—F. 25, dated Shimoga, 5th July 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's sanction a refund bill for Rs. 96—5—6, received from the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, with the following explanation.

2. One Nanjaiya of Góvinakóvi, Honnáli Talook, applied for a piece of unassessed waste land on four years' Alvi tenure. A dry assessment of Rs. 17—13—0 was fixed on it and it was made over to the applicant in 1867—68. Subsequently a complaint was preferred to the Deputy Superintendent that the assessment fixed was very low, and after instituting enquiries into the matter, he raised it to Rs. 82-0-8 in 1869—70, and directed the recovery of the Alvi at the increased rates for the past years also. Against this order, however, Nanjaiya appealed to this Court, and the then Superintendent reversed it in miscellaneous appeal No. 4 of 1870—71, dated 5th May 1870, and directed that the kandáyem should be levied at the rate formerly fixed, till the settlement of the talook by the Survey, whose operations had already commenced in it.

But as the kandáyem for the years 1867—68, 1868—69, 1869—70, was recovered at the increased rate, the present bill is to refund the excess amount over and above the former rate, thus :—

	First Rate.	Second Rate.	Excess.
	Rs. 17 13 0	Rs. 82 0 8	
1867—68, Alvi, one-fourth of assessment	„ 4 7 3	„ 20 8 2	Rs. 16 0 11
1868—69, do half do	„ 8 14 6	„ 41 0 4	„ 32 1 10
1869—70, do three-fourth do	„ 13 5 9	„ 61 8 6	„ 48 2 9
		Total.....	„ 96 5 6

The proceedings in miscellaneous appeal No. 4 of 1870—71 are enclosed for further particulars if necessary, and it is requested that they may be returned when no longer required.

No. 2495—Revenue 36, dated Bangalore, 12th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division submits for sanction a refund bill in favor of one Nanjaiya of Góvinakóvi, Honnáli Talook, for rupees 96—5—6, with vernacular proceedings in the case.

2. Under the circumstances represented, the Chief Commissioner conveys his sanction to the above, and directs that, to ensure the money reaching the ryot in question, the Deputy Commissioner may be requested to credit the sum to the assessment due by him to Government upon the lands he holds, during this and the next year, should he prefer that course, and to furnish him with the usual receipt.

The proceedings received with the above letter are herewith returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 1419, dated Bangalore, 22nd July 1873.

I have the honor to return the duplicate copies of the Budgets proposed by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for the establishment of Municipalities in certain * kasabá towns of the Mysore and Hassan Districts. These Budgets are for the past year 1872—73. They were examined and reported on in my letters Nos. 2795 and 2796 of 15th November 1872, and I can see no useful object in considering them now, except in connection with a Budget for the year 1873—74, which I beg to suggest might be called for.

Received with Secretary's endorsement of 17th July 1873.

*In the Mysore District.	In the Hassan District.
Chámarájanagara.	Manjarábád.
Yedatore.	(Sakalés-pura.)
Heggadadévanakóte.	Maharájanadurga.
Gundlupéte.	(Alúru.)
Nanjanagúdu.	Arsikalegúdu.
Talakádu.	Arsikuppa.
Mandya.	Belúru.
Maddur.	Channáyapatna.
Mallavalli.	Nágamangala.
	Hirisávali.
	Narsipura.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13th August 1873.

No. 2501—Rev. 79, dated Bangalore, 12th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Municipal Budgets returned by the Deputy Accountant General with his letter No. 1419 of the 22nd July 1873, are re-transmitted to him, in order that he may examine them by the light of the remarks made by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division in his letter No. 72—30, dated 10th May 1873, which was submitted in explanation of Mr. Hudson's observations contained in his letters noted in the margin.

No. 2795, dated 14th November 1872.
„ 2796, dated 15th do do.

2. It is unnecessary to call for any fresh Budget for 1873—74 as suggested by Mr. Hudson, as the Commissioner states that the Budget submitted by him for 1872—73, but not yet passed, requires no alteration, and that the same may be adopted for 1873—74, altering only the year.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R. 20, dated Bangalore, 26th April 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 69—R. 3 of the 4th instant, requesting to obtain a report from the Conservator of Forests regarding the land applied for by the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Mahomed Ali, for planting a tope near Chikka Ballápura, I have the honor to forward the accompanying copy of docket No. 104 of the 18th instant, from the Conservator of Forests to the address of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, stating that he has no objection to the land being made over to the said officer, provided that it is not within the line of the Nandidroog demarcation.

2. I beg to state for the Officiating Chief Commissioner's information that Mr. Krishnaiengar reports that the land in question is situated without the line of the Nandidroog demarcation, being about five miles from it.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Deputy Commissioner, Kolár District, General No. 104, dated 18th April 1873.

Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 85—51 of the 16th instant.

The undersigned in reply to the docket referred to, has the honor to state that there is no objection to the land being taken up by Mr. Mahomed Ali for the purpose mentioned, as far as the Forest Department is concerned, provided that it lies without the line of the Nandidroog demarcation.

No. 2534—Rev. 69, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner readily sanctions the grant to Mr. Mahomed Ali, of the land applied for by him for the purpose of planting a tope.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13*th August* 1873.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., No. R. 60, dated Bangalore, 4th August 1873.

With reference to para 36 of the Chief Commissioner's Review on the Administration Report of this Division for 1871—72, on the subject of the levy of a tax on cotton in the Chennapatna Talook, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, reporting the circumstances under which this tax, which is not levied elsewhere, has continued to be collected in the Chennapatna Talook. It has been omitted (pending instructions) from the accounts of 1872—73.

2. I beg to add that the tax in question appears objectionable, inasmuch as the "Bájébáb" collections, of which this is a part, were abolished in 1860—61, and it will moreover be observed that the amount obtained is very trifling.

3. Under these circumstances, I beg you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's formal sanction to this item being struck off the accounts for 1872—73, and also to its permanent abolition.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 362, dated Bangalore, 22nd July 1873.

As called for in your docket No. 326, dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the cotton tax in the Chennapatna Talook.

2. This tax amounts to Rs. 2—11—0. It was collected during thirty or forty years from certain individuals who are ryots at Mankundi village, Múdgere hóbli in the above mentioned talook, *viz.*:—

1. Siváchár Channa Basavaiya	0	9	4
2. Chikka Mádaiya	0	10	4
3. Sántaiya	0	9	4
4. Yaddúrayana Puttá	0	14	0
Total Rs....	2	11	0

3. It seems to have been originally imposed owing to their having engaged in cotton traffic to increase their resources from agriculture. They do not seem to have ever opened out shops expressly for the purpose, or to have paid shop tax. At present, only Channa Basavaiya continues to trade in cotton in his house, the remaining three individual's having given up the trade entirely.

4. This tax formed a part of the "Bájébáb" collections, which were abolished in Raudri, 1860—61; but from some mistake it was kept on. The above individuals also paid house tax as tradesmen. On this account, Yaddúraiyana Putta was charged one rupee, and the remaining three, two rupees each per annum.

5. The continuance of the cotton tax being a mistake, it has been struck off as intimated in the Administration Report of the District for 1872—73, so has also the imposition of house tax above referred to on persons who are agriculturists, and do not carry on any trade whatever. The District order to the talook directing the abolition of those taxes, is dated 8th June 1872.

No. 2535—Rev. 70, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the abolition of the cotton tax in question.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13th August 1873.

No. 2537—Rev. 71, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1873.

Order.—From the statement Class III, No. 3, shewing the amount of mohatarfa or assessed tax in the Nandidroog Division, for the year 1872—73, it is observed that four carts in the Chikkanáyakanahalli Talook and one cart in Sirá have been taxed at 1 rupee, instead of at the prescribed rate of *2 Rs. per cart. The amount of the tax on the five carts is Rs. 10, and not Rs. 5 as entered in the statement. The sum of Rs. 5 has been added to the mohatarfa demand in the books of this office, and a corresponding alteration should be made in the Division and the District accounts.

*General Circular No. 3, dated 27th September 1871.

2. There are 974 thatched-houses in this talook, and at rates varying from 8 annas to 2 Rs. per house the amount of the tax is put down in the statement at Rs. 473—8—0, which cannot be correct; for, calculating the tax at the minimum rate of 8 annas per house the revenue should be Rs. 487—0—0.

Chikkanáyakanahalli Talook.

3. The statement for this talook shews that there are 93 wholesale shops, and the amount of the tax at rates varying from 9 to 15 Rs. is entered at Rs. 821—0—0 whereas the revenue should be Rs. 837—0—0; even if calculated at the minimum rate of 9 Rs. per shop.

Mulabágalu Talook.

4. In the return for this talook it is shewn that there are 66 smiths' shops, and at rates varying from 2 to 4 Rs. per shop the amount of tax is put down at Rs. 131—0—0; but the revenue should be Rs. 132—0—0 even calculating at the minimum rate of Rs. 2 per shop.

Mágadi Talook.

5. For this talook the minimum rate of tax per rice-shop is put down at Rs. 8 instead of 8 annas.

Koratagere Talook.

6. There are 30 smiths' shops in this talook, and the amount of the tax at rates varying from 1 to 2 Rs. is entered at Rs. 61—0—0; whereas the tax amounts to Rs. 60—0—0 even calculating at the maximum rate of 2 Rs. per shop.

Kunigallu Talook.

7. The Commissioner is requested to furnish an explanation regarding the errors above pointed out.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Conservator of Forests, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in P. W. D., Rev.-Forests, No. 1356, dated Bangalore, 28th July 1873.

I have the honor to forward a judgment delivered by Mr. Vijayendra Rao, Judicial Assistant, Shimoga District, in the civil case brought by Bégúru Shámanna against the Forest Department. Captain Jarrett has sent me the papers unaccompanied by any remarks. He being out in camp when the papers reached him, and away from his references. But in a demi-official note, he says he has several points to bring forward. I am unable therefore to deal with the matter fully, but owing to my approaching immediate departure to Bombay, I beg to make the following remarks which seem to me to warrant my applying for leave to appeal against the judgment. My grounds are, that the issue of Forest Rules regarding the management of the forests, does not cancel the departmental rule that passports are requisite. The plaintiff actually applied for a passport, and whether other people knew of the rule or not, he, being a large timber-dealer, who has had frequent dealings with the department, knew the rule well. The remarks of the Judicial Assistant regarding an enmity which he alleges to exist between the plaintiff and the Ranger, and which led the Ranger to make "an unwarrantable use of his power," is, I submit, not proven, and not sufficient to warrant the remarks made, or conclusion arrived at, by the Judicial Assistant. The remark made by the Judicial Assistant, that the want of documentary evidence of transactions is not fatal to the claim

of plaintiff, in certain transactions which he alleges he made with another merchant regarding the logs in question, seems to me strange, though possibly it may be upheld by law; equally strange is the remark that oral evidence is a good substitute.

2. I do not see that the Judicial Assistant is justified in his remarks regarding "the loose administration" of the department. He is simply the Judge in a case before him, and is not called upon for remarks regarding the department of which he knows nothing.

3. I therefore beg that leave may be granted to appeal against this decision, and meanwhile beg sanction to pay the costs decreed and the sum in question, as I believe it must be paid.

4. Captain Jarrett's letter reached me on the 26th instant only.

No. 2538—Rev. 80, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The case referred to in the letter recorded above could not have occurred but for the loose system which has been allowed to exist in the Nagar Range for a long time past. For this, however, the present Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District is not fairly responsible, though it will be his duty to make every effort to introduce a better state of things.

2. The real point at issue is the validity of the Conservator's Circular of 24th February 1869, on the subject of passports. If this circular was originally valid, the question arises whether the subsequent introduction of Forest Rules for the Province, in which no provision was made for the continued enforcement of the rule laid down in that circular, or authority given for the adoption of such rule, did not render it null and void.

3. The Chief Commissioner is clearly of opinion that the Conservator possessed no authority to issue the circular in question, and to lay down in it rules having the force of law. The Conservator can of course issue orders for the guidance of his subordinates; but rules of the nature indicated, subjecting the public to penalties for infringing them, can be laid down only by the Head of the Administration. Colonel Meade is therefore of opinion that the objection of the Judicial Assistant's Court to the legal imposition on the plaintiff, of the necessity of taking out a passport in this case, by the attachment of his property for the want of such passport, cannot be successfully resisted.

4. The Chief Commissioner further observes that if a passport were really necessary it is clear that it should have been granted at the time, or before the timber left the forest, and that the removal of the timber from the forest should not have been permitted until the passport was issued, and lastly, it appears to Colonel Meade that the period which elapsed between the dates of attachment and release of the timber was excessive, and was apparently a needless hardship on the plaintiff.

5. On a consideration of all these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner considers an appeal against the decision of the Judicial Assistant's Court undesirable.

6. The Conservator of Forests is requested to report without delay what measures in his opinion are required to put the passport-question, as brought forward in this case, on a footing which will not admit of doubt in future, and further that he will direct the adoption of such measures, in connection with the issue of timber from the forests in the Nagar Range, as will prevent the possibility of a continuance of the illicit proceedings which appear to have been carried on there.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13th August 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 177—46, dated Camp Yelwál, 2nd July 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 253 of the 23rd ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, and request you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to a seigniorage of Rs. two per cart being levied on the bark of the Kakke tree, (*Cassia fistula*), 10 carts-load of which are required by one Badódín Sábi of Bangalore.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 253, dated Mysore, 23rd June 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith report No. 217, dated 5th instant, from the Amildar of Mallavalli, together with its enclosure (an arzi from one Badódín Sábi of Bangalore, requesting permission to collect 10 cart-loads of the bark of the Kakke tree, (*Cassia fistula*,) and take it to Bangalore) enquiring whether any duty should be levied thereon or a free passport granted. This item is not included in the list of minor forest produce given on contract in each year, but as it is required for the same use as tangadi bark (*Cassia auriculata*) the same rate of seigniorage, *viz.* Rs. 2 a cart-load, might be levied on it.

No. 2541—Rev. 81, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Referred to the Conservator of Forests for an expression of his opinion on the subject of the proposed seigniorage on Kakke or *Cassia fistula*.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 1414, dated Bangalore, 21st July 1873.

I have the honor in acknowledging the receipt of your docket No. 1597—307, dated 27th June last, forwarding a Supplemental Municipal Budget* of the Kolár District for the year 1873-74, for examination to report that the estimated expenditure in the margmally noted towns is slightly in excess of the assets for the current year. It is suggested that the Budget may be accepted on the condition that the expenditure be kept within the assets that may be realized.

*Herewith return 1.

	Bowringpéte.	Górúbidanúr.
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st April 1873	530	307
Add estimated income for 1873—74, as approved by the Chief Commissioner. ...	189	213
Total .	719	520
Deduct estimated expenditure as per Original and Supplemental .	A. 722	B. 532
Budgets for 1873—74. Original....	A. 472	B. 282
Supplemental	250	250
Total .	722	532
Balance	3	12

No. 2542—Rev. 82, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Supplemental Municipal Budget of the Kolár District for the year 1873—74, submitted by the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division with his Official Memorandum No. 51 of the 20th June last, and reported on in the Deputy Accountant General's letter No. 1414, dated the 21st ultimo, is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner on the understanding that the expenditure is kept within the actual receipts of the year.

2. The debit and credit accounts for the whole of the Nandidroog Division, given in para 17 of the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 890-79, dated 19th May last, will now stand as per *margin.

*Districts.	Cash balance at close of 1872-73.	Estimated income for 1873-74.	Total.	Estimated expenditure for 1873-74.	Cash balance at close of 1873-74.
Bangalore...	6,953	6,709	13,662	6,579	7,083
Kolár ...	16,303	9,828	26,131	17,346	8,785
Toomkoor...	8,155	7,505	15,660	13,517	2,143
Total.....	31,411	24,042	55,453	37,442	18,011

3. Under the head of cattle trespass, it is observed that the estimated receipts in the present Budget of the Kolár District are put down at Rs. 250, instead of Rs. 750, to which sum the estimate was raised in this Office under the Officiating Chief Commissioner's orders above refer-

red to. If this be a clerical error, the Commissioner is requested to correct it; if not, explanation should be submitted as to why the addition in question cannot be admitted.

4. From the statement given in the margin of para 2, it is observed that the estimated cash balance of the Bangalore District for 1873—74, is on the whole satisfactory, shewing a net increase of Rs. 130 as compared with the year 1872—73, although in some of the Municipalities the expenditure slightly exceeded the income, and must therefore indent upon the previous year's surplus. This is strikingly noticeable in all the Municipalities of the Toomkoor and Kolár Districts, but as the Budgets for these towns have already been sanctioned in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's orders above referred to, they need not now be revised, and the attention of the Deputy Commissioners should be invited to the instructions contained in para 18 of those orders regarding the appropriation of cash balances in future years

H W WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 2571—38, dated Bangalore, 15th August 1873.

H W WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2571.
38. R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *15th August* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE,
SIMLA.

"Revenue."

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit the following observations in reply to your letter, dated 29th May 1873, No. 2—132, regarding the improvement of the vital statistical forms at present in use.

2. It has been ruled by His Excellency in Council that the Sanitary Commissioner should have all the information in his office which the original forms require, and Colonel Meade has no improvements to suggest in regard to the arrangement of this information. Those forms, however, which are appended to the Provincial Sanitary Report, appear susceptible of considerable abridgment, which may be carried out without imposing any additional labor upon the Medical Department. The following remarks therefore are intended to be solely applicable to the latter description of forms.

Statement No. I.—The figures may be given for Districts and large Towns only as recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner, but column 2 for the "Divisions" should,

in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, still be retained. Under the head of large towns, it will only be necessary to include—

(1.) Bangalore Town.
(2.) Bangalore Cantonment, and—
(3.) Mysore. This will reduce the line of figured statements from 118 to 12.

Statement No. II—May similarly be confined to Divisions, Districts and large Towns. The sexes need not be distinguished.

Statement No. III.—The same remarks appear to apply. The Sanitary Commissioner, it is observed, recommends that this form should be retained in its present state for the Provincial Administration Report. Doubtless the information regarding the different registration circles and affecting the different sexes will be highly valuable for sanitary purposes, and it is not proposed to curtail in any way the statistics supplied to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner. But for the Administration Report, the Chief Commissioner considers that this form, like all the rest, should be confined to Divisions, Districts and large Towns, and that the sexes should not be divided in it.

Statement No. IV—Should also be restricted to Divisions, Districts and large Towns. The form as at present furnished contains a clerical error; the heading of the eighth column being "6 to 12" instead of "5 to 12."

Statement No. V—May be similarly curtailed. In order that trustworthy statistics may be obtained, it appears necessary to alter the classification of the population which at present is divided into "Christians," "Mahomedans," "Hindús" and "other classes." The term "Christians" of course includes Native Christians, although for sanitary and general purposes it would be better to include them with Hindús. Great confusion also occurs between "Hindús" and "other classes." Some of the classifiers include all Natives of India (Eurasians and Native Christians excepted) who are not Mahomedans under the term Hindú. Others construing the word in its stricter sense, relegate to "other classes" Jains, Pársís and aboriginal tribes. In Colonel Meade's opinion, the following would be a better classification of population than that now employed, and in this respect only the forms required by the Sanitary Commissioner might, he thinks, be modified.

Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindús including Native Christians, Jains, Pársís and aboriginal tribes.	Native Mahomedans	Other Classes.

Statements No. VI, VII, VIII, IX & X—May be curtailed similarly with Statement No. II.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce 18th August 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No 106—Revenue 17, dated 21st May 1873

At the desire of Mr Middleton, a coffee planter in the Hassan District, I have the honor to forward herewith the marginally* noted copies of his letters to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, on the subject of adding the word cardamom in his coffee pattá, and with reference thereto to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that I fully concur in the views expressed by Major Campbell in the accompanying copy of this office letter No 815, dated 15th October 1872, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, regarding the maintenance of coffee trees

* Dated 10th September 1872 to the address of Captain W Hill
Dated 28th April 1873, to the address of Captain Cumming

2 It will be seen from Mr Middleton's letter, dated 28th ultimo, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, that out of 5 000 acres according to Mr Middleton's own computation, which form the area of his coffee estate, only 800 acres have been planted with coffee in 18 years This is inconsistent with the terms of para 5 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No 1, dated the 6th April 1871, received with your letter No 500—6 of the 28th idem, which state that permission accorded to Mr Middleton to cultivate cardamoms could in no way relieve him from the obligation under clause 4 of his pattá to plant up his estate with coffee

Under these circumstances it appears to me that the only alternative in this case is to put in operation the resumption clause, or charge assessment on all the portions of the estate which are not maintained under coffee cultivation, and planted with cardamoms or lying waste, according to the terms of the pattá

—

From Mr J S Middleton, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, dated Kadamane 10th September 1872

I have the honor to bring to your notice the following circumstances, which I beg you will be good enough to submit through the usual channel for the orders of the Chief Commissioner

In the year 1867 Mr Bowring the Commissioner, on the understanding that a company with a large capital had been formed for working the Kadumane estates, was pleased to renew my pattas in favor of the company for another five years.

In the first clause of the pattá it is laid down that "these lands are granted to you for the purpose of planting coffee, and should you raise any other crop upon them, lands thus appropriated will be liable to assessment according to the prevailing rates in the talook," and that in accordance therewith I applied for and obtained permission to raise cardamoms, the rate of taxation thereon being fixed at Rs 2 per maund

In clause three of the pattá it is further stated that "for every acre of land which you take up under this patta you must within a period of five years plant a minimum average number to the whole holding of 500 coffee trees to the acre" How far I have endeavoured to fulfil these conditions will be judged by the following facts

Since 1867 I have fully cleared for cardamom cultivation in all about 1 500 acres of land All this extent has been cleared in a manner which for the sake of distinction I may call my own system, portions of which you have had opportunities of seeing for yourself Besides the above, I have cut roads and partially cleared about 600 acres according to the native system of cultivating the cardamom, but by next year I hope to submit that block to the same treatment as has been adopted towards the other 1,500 acres

Perhaps you may consider that I might have done more towards cultivating the whole extent of the land, but you are aware that besides the difficulties I have to summon with regard to labor nearly all of which has to be imported from distances varying from 60 to 160 miles, I have a severe monsoon to contend with, which greatly retards operations for at least four months in the year.

The total area of Kádamané is vaguely put down in the pattá at 7,800 acres, but this is a mere approximation arrived at in a haphazard manner At the utmost I should say the block does not contain more than 5,000 acres So on that basis I have fulfilled my engagement fully, having planted half the extent of the grant

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 18th August 1873.

What I now wish to move the Government about is that as mine has been regarded throughout as a special case, the words "or cardamoms" should be inserted in each clause of the pattá after the word "coffee," and that in paragraph 2 the rate of the cardamom tax be added by a marginal note: this will serve my title, and make clause one more intelligible, and while it will prevent the permission granted therein from becoming nullified hereafter by excessive or capricious assessment.

In other words I ask that the Government will give authority to the Kádamané Coffee Company to hold these lands in future for coffee or cardamom cultivation.

From Mr. J. S. Middleton, To the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, dated Kádamané 28th April 1873.

In reply to your predecessor's letter of 18th November, I have the honor to state that the area of this property is in round numbers about 5,000 acres:—

	Acres.
Of this I have planted with coffee about	800
and with cardamoms about	2,000
I propose planting within the next 3 years with cardamoms, say	1,000
together....	3800
	1,200

This will leave of uncultivated land say in 1876—77 about 1,000 acres of which is so rocky and precipitous as to render it unfit for cultivation.

Regarding the latter part of para 1st of your letter as to the "maintenance of cultivation on portions taken up for the latter (coffee) purpose," I beg to observe that there is no covenant between me and the Mysore Government stipulating that I was to maintain the cultivation at all hazards on lands taken up by me, the Government of that day being satisfied if the pattádar honestly cleared and planted a fair proportion of the land allotted to him, and endeavoured to the best of his ability to comply with the terms on which the land was granted.

A reference to the correspondence of your own and the Chief Commissioner's office will convince you that Government was satisfied with my efforts in that direction, and on that account my pattá was renewed on two different occasions, and on the latter the special permission to grow cardamoms was conceded.

In my letter of 10th September, I asked that it should be forwarded to the orders of the Chief Commissioner, but the Officiating Superintendent took upon himself to decide the matter without such reference. As it is of considerable importance to me, may I request that you will be so good as to forward through the proper channel my letter of 10th September, and this one also for the final orders of the Chief Commissioner.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, No. 845, dated———May 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 786 of the 14th ultimo, forwarding an application from Mr. Middleton for the insertion of a clause in the coffee pattá held by him regarding the cultivation of cardamom in his coffee estate, and in reply to enquire why you consider it necessary that the above application should be referred to the Chief Commissioner, in as much as his decision conveyed in Secretary's letter No. 500—6, dated 28th April 1871, appears to provide for Mr. Middleton's case in common with that of all other planters.

The 1st condition upon which the insertion of a clause in the coffee pattá for the cultivation of cardamoms can be permitted is, "that the extent of each grant to be planted with coffee and maintained under coffee cultivation should be specified, &c., &c."

With regard to enforcing the maintenance of coffee trees in good order, it would appear that the only means of effecting this is to put in operation the resumption clause.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 18th August 1873.

No. 2604—Rev. 41, dated Bangalore, 18th August 1873.

Order thereon.—(1) From the correspondence it appears that Mr. Middleton has held the Kádamané estate either in his own name or that of the Company for 18 years; (2) that he has planted up 800 acres with coffee; the greater part of this is now waste land yielding no produce and no return to Government; (3) that Mr. Middleton believes the area of the estate to be 5,000 acres, while official records shew the area to be 7,680 acres; (4) he has planted up 2,000 acres with cardamoms, and proposes to extend the cultivation of this staple to a total of 3,000 acres within the next three years.

2. Thus, according to Mr. Middleton's own estimate, three-fifths of the land granted will be planted up with cardamoms, and two-fifths will be waste, if, as is believed, the portion under coffee has been finally abandoned.

3. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner considers it impossible to pass final orders in the case until the estate has been surveyed, and its area accurately known. To provide for this essential, the Survey Commissioner will arrange for a survey detail from the nearest party being made available for carrying out, in connection with the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, an accurate survey of the estate.

The survey should shew clearly (1) the area planted with coffee and the portion thereof abandoned; (2) the area planted up with cardamoms; (3) the area that will remain waste and uncultivated.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 200—R. 66, dated 6th August 1873.

Submits for sanction a statement for alienation of State lands to the following individuals for building purposes.

Rudra and Linga of Uppalli Mattawár Mágani, Chikkamagalúru Talook.

They apply for 1*a*, 1*g*, 9*yds* each of lands assessed at Rs. 1—2—2. There is no place in their village site, and it is reported that no suitable unassessed waste land is available. The applicants are willing to pay the above assessment, and as they hold lands of Rs. 22—1—4 and 30—9—11, respectively, the site applied for may be granted.

Bandaiya.—The land applied for by this man is unassessed waste situated in Siddarhalli, Kadoor Talook, and may be granted.

The Kanarese papers are enclosed to be returned when no longer required.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th August 1873.

Statement shewing the Alienation of State lands made in the Talooks of Chikkamagalúru and Kadoor of the Kadoor District.

Serial No.	District Regr. No.	Talook, Hóbli, and Village.	To whom granted	Nature of the Grant.	Land. Description of land.	Extent. A.	G.	Y.	Assessment.			The number of reserved trees standing on the land together with buildings already existing.	Value of land, &c.			Boundaries.	By whom sanctioned.
56	7	Uppalli of Mattawár Mágani in Chikkamagalúru Talook.	Huli Benki Rudra.	Granted for the private benefit of this individual to erect a house thereon.	Dry land No. 416-315.	1	1	79	0	9	1	Nil.	50	0	0	*E.*—Public road. *W.*—A fence. *N.*— Do *S.*—A street in the middle of one Lingaiya's building site.	
57	8	Do	Sómina Linga.	Do	Do	1	1	79	0	9	1	Nil.	50	0	0	*E.*—Public road. *W.*—A fence. *N.*—A building site of one Rudra. *S.*—A fence.	
58	9	Kadoor Talook. Do Hóbli, Siddarhalli village.	Hebbár Bandaiya.	Granted to build a house thereon for the private benefit of this individual who also wishes to form a village here.	Rékhaushta.	1	54	3	0	0	0	Nil.	0	0	0	*E.*—A field where the cattle of the village of Siddarhalli rest. *W.*—A field No. 32 of Siddarhalli. *N.*—A Dommarakallu *S.*—The road an to Bírúru and Alada tree.	

No. 2638—Rev. 38, dated Bangalore, 19th August 1873.

Order thereon.—As recommended in the foregoing letter, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the grant of the land applied for by Rudra and Linga of Uppalli village in the Chikkamagalúru Talook, on condition that the owners of the houses will not only pay the full assessment of the land for the time being, but also any addition which may be made to it by the present survey and future revisions.

2. Colonel Meade also sanctions the grant of the unassessed waste land applied for by Bandaiya to form a village near Siddarhalli in the Kadoor Talook, under the terms of this Office Circular No. 4 of the 30th July 1872.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

From the Survey and Inám Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner o Mysore, No. 1166, dated Poona, 9th August 1873.

Memorandum.

Forwarded for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

2nd. It appears that the ex inámdar failed at the time of the investigation of ináms in the talool to obey the notice, served on him on the 23rd August 1870, to attendat the Assistant's Office and fil the usual statement within the one year allowed for that purpose ; the inám was consequently resume and fully assessed under the orders of Captain Cole, on the 23rd of January 1872.

3rd. There appears to have been some misunderstanding in relation to the proceedings after attach ment in this case, as alluded to in the 5th para of Colonel Puckle's letter above, and in the Memo c

the Assistant Inám Commissioner at the foot of the extract from the Inám Register of the village also appended, it may be therefore considered to be a case for the extension of leniency.

4th. But as it is obviously necessary that inámdars should be made to feel that they must look after their own interests and give due attention to notices, it may be well if the release from attachment be granted to take effect from the commencement of the next Revenue year, 1874—75, by which time the inám will have been under attachment for three years.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Inám Settlements, To the Inám Commissioner of Mysore, Poona, No. 59, dated Camp Kolár, 16th July 1873.

In retransmitting the original enclosures of your Vernacular Yáddásht, No. 206, dated 29th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report.—

2. The temple of Pírédévaru in the village of Singatahalli, Kunigallu Talook, is endowed with an inám land, as per *margin. During the inám enquiry by Mr. Subba Rao, a notice was served on the Pújári, on the 23rd August 1870. He however failed to attend at the Assistant's Office to file the usual statement within the year of grace; but, on the 25th September 1871, presented an arzi to my predecessor, Captain Cole, requesting the settlement and confirmation of the inám. This was forwarded with docket No. 242, dated 30th November 1871, for completion of the case, to the Assistant, who entered a remark in the Register, that the term of grace had expired, which he forwarded with his docket No. 340 of 19th February 1872, for the orders of the Inám Commissioner.

* Dry 3 kulás.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Assessment .	2	0	7.
Jódi ..	0	14	0.

3. There had been some mistake in sending it back to the Assistant for completion, and on the 23rd of the same month, Captain Cole resumed the inám and passed the following orders thereon "I do not "see why the Pújári could not have filed his statement within the year. Resumed and fully assessed."

4. On the 29th ultimo an arzi was presented to me on the subject by the ryots of the village, and an endorsement was passed, explaining the cause of the resumption, and furnishing them with an extract from the Register.

5. The petitioners, who are the inhabitants of the village, now appeal to you against the said resumption, and as they were led however erroneously to believe that the explanation afforded by the Pújári would be accepted, perhaps as a special case, it may be decided in their favor, in which case the order of resumption can be cancelled, and the inám confirmed to the manager for the time being of the institution.

No. 2711—Rev. 86, dated Bangalore, 21st August 1873.

Order thereon.—Colonel Anderson's recommendation in the above memorandum to the effect that the inam therein referred to may be released from attachment from the commencement of the official year 1874—75, is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner as a special case.

2. In the case of Dévasthánams, the notices requiring attendance at the inám settlement should not be served upon the Pújáris, who are mere servants, but upon the recognized managers in charge, or, in the absence of such managers, upon the principal inhabitants of the village in which the institution is situated.

H. W. WELLESLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

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by Colonel E. Baddam, on Special Duty, dated 23rd April 1873.

Report on an Experiment in growing Exotic Tobacco in 1871,

For experiment I tried a small quantity of seed of Havannah Latakeeh and Virginia tobacco.

The seed was sown in July in the rains, in rich sandy soil, in shallow pans, from which light was excluded until the seed germinated, the surface being always kept moist. The young plants were further protected from fierce sun and heavy rain until they had grown six leaves. They were then transplanted on showery cloudy weather to small beds in the open ground, which had been very finely pulverized and enriched with old cowdung and the ashes of fresh turgs, and leaves abounding in potash.

With the exception of the Latakeeh, which was immediately burnt up on exposure to mid-day sun the plants progressed very well and gave abundance of fine leaves. In dry weather they were watered by hand every evening.

In November when the plants were beginning to shew blossoms, I had to leave Bangalore, and in my absence the gardeners did not pick or cure the leaves, but kept the plants to go to seed. As the Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District was growing a large field of the tobacco for Government, and the Superintendent of the Lál Bágh also had been furnished with a large supply of seed and had successfully grown a quantity, I left no orders for curing the leaves of my small plot. It is my opinion that the culture of exotic tobacco requires more care and attention than the average ryot is likely to bestow on it, and he prefers the hardy country sort for use.

(Copy)

H. W. WELLESLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

Statement shewing the Details of Tobacco Cultivation in the Mysore Province

Chief Localities of Cultivation with Particulars of Climate			District	Number of Acres approximate under cultivation during each of the last five years					Average quantity per annum per Acre	Cost of Cultivation per Acre	Quantity of Tobacco exported and Value thereof, and in what state exported
				1868—69	1869—70	1870—71	1871—72	1872—73			
	Generally throughout the Province under cultivation and especially in the Toomkoor District		Toomkoor						720 lbs	More than either in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts	During 1872—73, 2,777 maunds or 13,662 lbs valued at Rs 13,855 exported in large open bundles, both raw and manufactured
			Kolár	80.5	724	813	586	923	445 lbs.	Rs 22—8—0 including land assessment	No exportation
Nundidroog Division.	1 Sidlaghatta 2 Koulagurki 3 Madagiri	Temperate and dry	Bangalore	Between 6 and 7 hundred acres on an average for last five years					360 lbs	Rs 15 excluding do	Do
	In the Mysore District										
Ashtagram Division	1 Periyapatna 2 Nelletore	Most of these Districts lie on Coorg and the Wynaad. The climate is moist owing to the heavy continuous rain of the S W monsoon in the months of June July and August. Harvesting is further than the other Talooks	Mysore	1782 acres on an average for last five years. In Periyapatna alone (No 1), where the plant is cultivated chiefly for export 900 acres on an average					48 lbs	Rs 18	On an average for last five years, 25,604 maunds or 1,03,624 lbs valued at Rs 99,260, exported invariably cured
	In the Hassan District										
	3 Arakalgudu 4 Belúru 5 Haranahalli		Hassan	8373	13,644	10,313	7,418	8211	240 lbs	Rs 5	On an average for last five years 18,038 maunds or 1,03,3 5 lbs valued at Rs 43,644 exported invariably cured
	In the Shimoga District										
	1 Chennagiri		Shimoga	270	282	274	284	292	4 Cwt and 3 lbs	Rs 24	During 1872—73, 282 maunds or 3 tons and 48 lbs exported in a raw state
	In the Kadoor District										
	2 Pánávar 3 Kadoor	Temperate and dry	Kadoor	6011	4642	3600	4,035	6500	4 Cwt and 80 lbs	R 9—3—9	On an average for the last five years 66,037 maunds or 2,407 tons, 10 cwts 88lbs, valued at Rs 2,48,513 exported in a raw state.
Nagar Division	*In the Chitaldroog Dist*	The plant is said not to thrive well in a moist temperature	Chitaldroog	1132 acres on an average for last five years					From 84 lb to 4 Cwt and 92 lbs	Rs. 18	Annual average export 4,600 maunds or 250 tons, 500 cwt and 80 lb, valued Rs 13,000, exported in a raw state
	4 Hiriyuru 5 Davangere 6 Molakalmuru 7 Doddéri										

H W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st August 1873.

No. 2709.
39, R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 21*st August* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE,
SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3—125, dated 28th March 1873, (on the subject of tobacco culture) and subsequent reminders as per *margin, and in reply beg to enclose a tabular statement containing the information called for in sub-divisional heads Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 of para 1 of the letter under reply. The information called for under the other heads cannot so easily be comprised in a tabular statement and is contained in the following paras.

No. 238 of 30th June.
No. 296 of 31st July.

2. The best tobacco in the Province is produced in the Bettadapura Hóbli of the Periyápatna Talook in the Ashtagram Division, and the second best, in the Arakalagúdu Talook of the same Division. The Bélúru and Háranahalli produce is classed as of the 3rd sort. The first sort is very strong, and is as a rule used for manufacturing snuff. The 2nd sort is used for making cigars, and the 3rd, inferior in every respect, is purchased for chewing purposes.

Quality and price of the crop in different localities.

The selling price per maund of 24 lbs. ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9 in the Periyápatna Talook, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 in the Arakalagúdu Talook, and from Rs. ¾ to Rs. 2½ in the Bélúru and Háranahalli Talooks. In the Nagar Division the quality of the tobacco produced is, as stated above, inferior to that grown in the Periyápatna Talook of the Ashtagram Division. The prices per maund of 24 lbs. in the Nagar Division range as follows:—

	Rs	As	P.	
Chennagiri	2	0	0	
Kadoor	4	7	9	
Bánávára	2	11	2	
Hiriyúru	2	8	0	to 3 Rs.
Dávanagere	4	0	0	to 5 Rs.
Molakálumúru	1	0	0	
Doddéri	1	8	0	

The season for sowing tobacco opens in June. The seedlings are first raised on a separate plot of ground, and when fifteen or twenty days old are transplanted. The field which is to receive them has to be ploughed from seven to ten times, and then pierced with pits about a cubit deep, and a cubit and a half distant from one another. Into these holes sand, "Kemmannu" or red mud, and dung mixed, are placed for manure, and then the seedling is put in and watered every second day. An aloe mat is put up over each plant to keep off the sun, and kept there for ten or fifteen days. At the end of a month and a half the top shoots of the plants are pinched off, and every eight or ten days this is

Method of cultivation.

repeated, so that six or seven leaves only are permitted to remain on each stem. After seven months the tobacco is fit for cutting. The stems are cut down four inches from the ground, and are then split lengthwise, so that each portion has three or four leaves.

Soil.—Generally speaking, red-sandy soil is preferred for the culture of tobacco, but it is sometimes grown on black-cotton soil. A tolerably rich soil is indispensably necessary. High lands are avoided as the surface drainage rapidly runs off.

Irrigation.—Land cultivated with tobacco is very seldom irrigated, but the plants, when young, are watered daily or at least on alternate days.

Manure.—Cattle and sheep manure, and in some instances decomposed leaves are used.

Sowing and transplanting.

In no instance are seeds sown broad-cast in the fields. In the first place small nurseries are formed in the vicinity of wells or other reservoirs, and seeds are sown broad-cast in these. The seeds germinate about the fifth day after sowing. When the plants, under the protection of a light shade and careful watering, attain a height of six inches, which they do generally in six weeks, they are transplanted into the pits at the rate of three plants in each. The shade is not removed, and watering is regularly continued, until they take firm root in the new soil, *viz.* for about 20 days.

Harvesting.

Seasons.—Sowing takes place after the early rains have set in, *i. e.* in June or July; transplanting from fifteen days to six weeks afterwards, and the harvest is got in between November and January. In the Nagar Division the practice invariably followed is to cut the stem with the leaves which are not plucked singly. In Ashtagram the plants are cut off three or four inches from the ground and the stems left in the field and allowed to sprout. Both practices obtain in the Nandidroog Division. In some places the stem is cut, while in others it is allowed to sprout again when a second crop of inferior quality is raised.

Method of curing adopted.

3. This is peculiar to each District and Division. In the Nandidroog Division after the crop is cut, the leaves assume a yellowish color, and are dried in the sun for about 10 or 15 days. The leaves and also stems are exposed to fog and dew until thoroughly damp, when they are wrapped up in coarse dry grass called "Hanchi Hullu" or "Hárka" and then buried in the earth for between seven and ten days. They are then taken out and pressed down with weights, or, if it be thought necessary, they are exposed to fog and dew a second time. The leaves are then separated from the stalk, tied up in bundles, and again covered up with the same grass. These bundles are manipulated twice or thrice at intervals, and are then packed up in date mats or coarse grass. The tobacco is then considered cured.

In the Nandidroog Division the plants after being cut down are removed into a shed, in which they are suspended by their stems to the bamboo-frame work of the roof, and freely ventilated. After the expiration of 10 or 15 days, they are taken down and spread on mats or straw during the night and piled in the morning into heaps covered with mats and weighted with heavy stones or logs of wood for 15 days, after which the leaves are separated from the stalks and tied into bundles of from 10 to 20 leaves to be placed upon a mat or thatch in the shed and manipulated for 10 days. After the lapse of a month during which they are turned over twice, they are packed up, the process of curing being considered complete.

In the Nagar Division the method is still simpler. The stems with the leaves on being split lengthwise are threaded together, and then for five days are exposed to the action of sun and air. In order that the sun may operate fully on them, they are turn-

ed over twice in the course of a day, for three days running. They are then heaped up, and being covered with mats are allowed to remain in that condition for the next three days The process is then complete

Results of notable experiments made with exotic seed.

4 A number of experiments have been made for the purpose of introducing exotic tobacco into this Province, and in the majority of cases they have proved successful.

Colonel Boddam specially experimented in 1871, on the culture of Havannah Latakeeh and Virginian tobacco and a copy of his report thereon is appended.

A memorandum containing the results of the experiment, by Mr Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, in 1871—72, with the report of Mr Broughton the Government Cumologist, on the quality of the crop raised, was published as a Supplement to the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 14th September 1872. A printed copy is enclosed

Major Hill, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore District, reports that a number of experiments have been made on a small scale towards introducing Virginian, Havannah and Manilla tobacco, and in most cases with complete success, so far as the growth of the plants was concerned. He states that Mr. Ricketts in 1869 made some very fair cheroots out of the Havannah tobacco raised in the Dariya Daulat Bagh garden near Seringapatam, but thinks there is little inducement to the ryot to cultivate it in preference to his own, as the tobacco fetches no better price than the ordinary native tobacco in the markets Virginian tobacco flourishes most luxuriantly when the rains are favorable; but it is pronounced by the natives to be coarse and rank, and too strong for smoking, which, Major Hill believes, is probably due to the mode of curing. He endeavoured when at Hassan to cure the Virginian tobacco after the method followed in America according to the Indian Economist, but the tobacco was dried into shreds, which was evidently due to the want of moisture in the air. The Manilla leaf does not grow so large as the country tobacco, but is much esteemed by the natives who compare it with the Lunkah tobacco grown on the islets of the Godavery From the several experiments made in his garden in Hassan in growing foreign tobacco, Major Hill is of opinion that the Virginian as strongest is best suited for growth in open field , the Manilla in gardens, and the Havannah in Manjarabad, where the soil and climate seem to suit it He reports that the wild tobacco is to be found growing there freely on the sides of the road, and that Mr Brooke Mockett succeeded well in raising several kinds of foreign tobacco, and his Virginian Overseer smoked it with relish Some fine Havannah tobacco put down by General Ottley near his house grew freely, and was propagated next year by seed falling without any culture

Another trial with the Virginia was made by Mr. D'Cruz in charge of the Lunatic Asylum in October last According to his report, it succeeded very well. The seeds were first sown in beds from which the plants were subsequently transplanted in rows a foot apart, and as the leaves matured, they were plucked off singly, and manipulated according to the usual native method, by pressure, the leaves being tied up in bundles and enveloped in thatching grass If during the process of pressure, they became too dry the leaves were exposed to the moisture of the dew, and pressure repeated.

The manure used was a mixture of ashes, poudrette and decayed leaves, and a second crop was produced within two months after the first harvest. The stems of the plant in the first instance were cut off three inches from the ground The earth round the roots of the plants was dug up and manure was applied a second time.

As the experiment was made on a very small scale, no accurate returns of the quantity produced could be furnished

5 In conclusion, I am to state that Colonel Meade sees no reason to doubt that European enterprise might be successfully devoted to the culture and preparation of the

tobacco plant in Mysore. The tobacco of Bettadapura, which is principally used for snuff, is of so superior a quality that some enquiry appears called for as to the influences of climate and soil to which this superiority is due. None of the tobacco produced in this Province is used for smoking by Europeans (who prefer the Trichinopoly and Dindigul, or the "Lunkah" tobacco); but in all probability if the process of curing were properly conducted, the quality of the leaf would be greatly improved. If, however, it be considered advisable to incur any expenditure on the development and improvement of the culture of Indian tobacco, it is perhaps a question whether Mysore offers so promising a field for outlay as the Madura and Trichinopoly Districts of the Madras Presidency, where the culture and preparation of the leaf appears to yield more successful results than is the case in Mysore.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2748—Rev. 24, dated Bangalore, 23rd August 1873.

Order.—On a review of the statements shewing the Postal receipts for the year 1872—73, submitted by the Commissioners of the 3 Divisions, the Chief Commissioner observes as follows:—

2. The revenue derived from the Post Offices in a Division is composed of the items * marginally noted, some of which are permanent sources, others exceptional. From an inspection of the returns, it is evident that blanks in the columns for the various miscellaneous heads are the rule and entries the exception. For instance, no receipts whatever have been entered under the head "Express Charges" in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts of the Nandidroog Division, nor, with the exception of the Talook of Chikkamagalúru, in the Kadoor and Shimoga Districts of Nagar.

* Miscellaneous.
1. Amount of Postage.
2. Amount of Fines.
3. Deductions from pay on account of absence.
4. Proceeds of sale of Anché-houses.
5. Proceeds of sale of useless papers.
6. Express Charges.
7. Registration Fees.
8. Refunds.
9. Savings.

3. Under the head of "Registration Fees," excepting the small sum of Rs. 1—4—0 realized during the year in the Closepéte Talook of the Bangalore District, the column for the Nandidroog Division is one blank. The return for the Nagar Division provides no heading for this item, while that for the Ashtagram Division omits to shew either the "Registration Fees" or the "Express Charges," and adopts instead the more comprehensive heading, "Other Charges," which again presents one long blank.

4. Under the head of Fines, the returns shew that in the Mysore District and in the whole of the Nagar Division, except the Talook of Dávanagere, no fines were levied during the year.

5. From the above, it appears probable that the receipts from the various miscellaneous heads of "Fines," "Express Charges," "Registration Fees," &c., have been wrongly carried to swell the returns under Postage, due in part to the Anché Mutsaddís not furnishing details when remitting collections to the Talook Treasuries. The Anché Bakshi is therefore requested to instruct the Mutsaddís to furnish these details in future to the Amildars. With regard to the returns under review, the Anché Bakshi should supply the required details under appropriate heads, since time will not admit of a reference to the Commissioners of Divisions.

6. The Anché Bakshi is directed to submit to this office monthly a detailed statement, shewing the collections of the Anché Department for check and verification by the returns received from the Divisions.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 23rd August 1873

From Mr. Robert Orr of the firm of Messrs. Orr and Co., Madras, To Lieut.-Colonel J. Puckle, Bangalore, dated Madras, 15th August 1873.

We have not yet addressed you respecting Vanilla, as our information is not yet complete, having received no communication from Switzerland, but from London we have the following report on your sample.

"Sample resembles some imported from Mauritius some years ago. They had evidently been hurried in curing, causing all the beans to split, which is objectionable, because the small seeds escape without the moisture being sufficiently got rid of. In the present scarcity sample would realize 40/per lb.

With more care in preparation a good commercial article could be obtained, for the crystallization proves the bean to be well matured."

From other quarters we learn that Vanilla should be packed in tins *well* soldered in quantities of about 10 lbs.

Prices have been rising extraordinarily :—

December 1868	6/	per lb.	market glutted.
March 1869	15/	„	„
August 1871	28/	„	„
1873	45/	„	but reporter considers this too high to last; at the same time it is said that *first class* Vanilla will fetch 60 and 65.

This information appears to be very encouraging to growers, but it will be well to bear in mind that all condiments and spices are liable to great fluctuations.

We presume that 12 or 14 Rs. would pay cultivators well, and, if so, it will scarcely be a risky speculation on their part. We were rather surprised to learn from Mr. New, (whose death we are sorry to read) that all Mysore could probably not produce 5 lbs.; and if this be the case, some two or three years we presume must elapse before any chance of business can be arranged for.

Memo by Lieut.-Colonel J. Puckle, in charge of Lál Bágh, Bangalore, 16th August 1873.

Mr. Orr, of the firm of Messrs. Orr and Co. of Madras, spoke to me some months ago regarding Vanilla pods, and said a correspondent of his in Switzerland, who manufactured chocolate largely, wanted a supply of pods. I forwarded to him all that were available at the time, *viz.*, about half a pound, and this is the encouraging report from the London Brokers, to whom part of the consignment was sent.

2. I gave strict orders that the present crop in the Lál Bágh, which will ripen in about 2 months, was to be strictly preserved and carefully gathered, in order to send through Messrs. Orr and Co., as large a parcel as possible this year. I repeated these orders on Tuesday last, as the pods here are in great request, and are apt to disappear in a mysterious manner.

3. Three hundred plants were despatched to the Secretary of the Planters' Association in Manjarábád for distribution. The same number were offered to the Secretary to the Coorg Planters' Association, but declined by him. Fifty young plants were however despatched to Mr. Carmichael of the Mercara estate, who promised to give them a careful trial. With the plants, the accompanying printed memo was also circulated.

4. The pods this year in the Lál Bágh are some of them very fine, and it seems probable that the culture of this plant, which is very easy, will be attended with advantageous results. Messrs. Orr and Co's letter may perhaps be printed in the *Gazette*, and communicated to the local press, as it is desirable that the information should be as widely spread as possible.

5. The late Mr. New was directed to propagate a large number of plants for eventual distribution.

Memo of Vanilla Culture, by Mr. W. New, Superintendent of Lál Bágh, dated Bangalore, 5th May 1873.

The Vanilla succeeds well in the Lál Bágh at Bangalore, where it is planted in a mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and trained to thin stone pillars placed 3 feet apart and 7 feet in height with cross pieces on the top to form a lattice work for the branches to cling to. A checkered shade is obtained

from adjacent mango trees, which is essential, for if the Vanilla plant be exposed to the full rays of the sun it droops and soon gets sickly. Trees with rough bark will also serve as supports for the plant, the mango being one of the best. It usually flowers the third year from planting, but does not produce fruit unless artificially fertilized.

From Lieut-Colonel J. Puckle, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 16th August 1873.

I have the honor to enclose an original *letter from Mr. Robert Orr of the firm of Orr and Co., Madras, (who is interested in the culture of the Vanilla plant,) on which I have endorsed a memorandum of what has been done in the matter, and to request you will lay the same before the Chief Commissioner who will, I think, be interested in reading it. Should he consider it desirable, the information may be circulated through the medium of the *Gazette* and the local press.

*To be obligingly returned.

No. 2754—Rev. 88, dated Bangalore, 23rd August 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing correspondence be published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information, and the original * enclosure returned to Colonel Puckle.

*Letter from Mr. Robert Orr, dated 15th August 1873.

Ordered also, that a copy be submitted for the information of the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, with the following letter No. 2755—42, dated 23rd August 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2755.
42, R.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Dated Bangalore, 23*rd August* 1873.

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,
Simla.

Sir,

I am directed to submit for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of correspondence on the culture of the Vanilla plant, which the Chief Commissioner considers interesting and encouraging.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 28th August 1873.

Memorandum by the Survey and Inám Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1167, dated Poona, 9th August 1873.

There appears to be reasonable cause for acceding to the request of the petitioners, namely, that they may be permitted to fix their habitations in the village of Karadagúru, 2 miles distant from Rámaságara where they at present by order live.

2. The precis of the case marked **A**, and the report of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District marked D, both appended to the Inám Superintendent's letter give all details of this case as concisely as possible.

From the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements in Mysore, To the Inám Commissioner of Mysore, No. 60, dated Camp Kolár, 15th July 1873.

I have the honor to forward for your consideration and orders a memorandum on the Rámaságara Agrahára case, after a personal inspection of the site, and enquiry on the spot into all the circumstances thereof. I felt bound to do this, owing to the strong representation made by the Deputy Commissioner, who accompained me to the spot on the 11th instant, although the Chief Commissioner had passed final orders on the subject on the 13th May 1872, (*Vide Precis*).

2. As the accompaniment of this will fully explain the case, I will not weary you with further detail in this letter, but merely add that should you desire it, the whole of the original papers shall be forwarded to you ; Captain Cole, I believe, was in favor of allowing the change of location on the grounds stated.

Memo and summary of orders passed on the case of the Inám of Karadagúru-Rámaságara Agraháras.

Register of the Karadagúru and Rámaságara Agraháras.

The village of Karadagúra and certain wet lands in Rámaságara were granted by Diwán Púrnayia in 1805, to 12 Brahman families in 12 shares, on condition of their residing in Rámaságara and imparting instruction to the Brahman youths, in default of which the grant was to be resumed.

2. The villagers subsequently removed their houses a few hundred yards from the original site of the village, of which no vestige now remains.

3. At the inám settlement it was found that only two of the vrittídars resided in the new Rámaságara and two others a short distance off, the rest having dispersed into distant localities.

4. Captain Cole confirmed the shares of the former as they resided in and about the Agraháar and to some extent fulfilled the conditions of the grant, but resumed the vrittís of the latter as they resided far away and took no interest in the Agraháar whatever.

5. The parties who considered themselves aggrieved by this decision, appealed to the Chief Commissioner, who called for a report.

From Secretary No 4950—1030, dat d 9th January 1872.
From Secretary No. 5555—1137, dated 16th February 1872.

6. Captain Cole submitted a report assigning the above reason for having resumed part of the inám; but the Chief Commissioner considered that the object of the grant was defeated by the breaking up of the Agraháar, and directed that the entire inám should be attached, and the co-sharers informed that unless they re-established themselves in the Agraháar within 6 months, the grant would be confiscated

To Secretary No. 137 dated 7th March 1872.
From „ No. 613, dated 13th May 1872.

7. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolár was informed accordingly, and on his reporting that the 12 vrittidars had established themselves at Rámaságara, the inám was released and restored to them.

To Dy. Commissioner, Kolár, No. 89, dated 3rd June 1872.
From do. No. 1633—973, dated 3rd January 1873.
To Superintendent, Nandidroog, No. 437, dated 31st January 1873.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 28th August 1873.

8. The Deputy Commissioner now submits for sanction the prayer of all the vrittídars to permit them to live within the limits of Karadagúru which belongs to the Agrahár and is only 2 miles from the present locality, as they suffer much from its extreme unhealthiness. The Depuy Commissioner strongly recommends their prayer to be granted, and testifies to the truth of their statement from personal observation.

From Deputy Commissioner, Kolár, No. 384—244, dated 29th May 1873.

No. 2851—Rev. 93, dated Bangalore, 28th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances now brought to notice by the Officiating Inám Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner of Kolár, in the accompaniments of Colonel Anderson's memo, No. 1167 of the 9th instant, the Chief Commissioner will not object to the abandonment of the unhealthy site at present occupied by the vrittídars of Rámaságara Agrahár in the Bétmangala Talook, on the distinct understanding that all of them establish themselves and reside at the new locality within the limits of the Karadagúru village and fulfil the conditions specified in the original grant.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From Colonel E. Boddam, on Special Duty, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 35, dated Bangalore, 20th August 1873.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore as per margin, I have the honor to state that I have 230 lbs. of excellent seed in store, which I value at 46 Rs. It is sufficient to sow seven acres at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre.

No. 2667—P. 83, dated 19th August, authorizing cultivation of sugar maize.

I would sow one acre of the Government-House field and one acre of the land taken up by the Government * last year now lying fallow, and suggest some being grown inside the Lál Bágh as garden produce, some to be sent to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, to be grown in the Dariya Daulat Garden, and some distributed to the other Commissioners, as being a variety very superior to any corn at present in the country.

* Near the Lál Bágh.

I would also suggest that some should be sent as samples to the Agricultural Department, and more distributed in Bangalore. Dr. Orr and Mr. Garrett both wish to grow it to some extent, and several cultivators would like to try it.

I may mention that recently I received from a celebrated American seedsman (Landreth) samples of 6 or 8 sorts of sugar maize; none of them approached the Georgian variety in size or whiteness. What I received came from Georgia, the other from Pensylvania.

No. 2855—Rev. 94, dated Bangalore, 28th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner approves of the 230 lbs. of maize seed, referred to in the above, being distributed by Colonel Boddam, as proposed, to the Officers named in the *margin, who will be directed to carry out experiments with it and report the results in due course.

* The Commissioners of Divisions.
Dr. Orr, President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore.
J. P. Garrett, Esq., Superintendent, Government Press.
The Superintendent, Government Lál Bágh.

2. Colonel Meade also directs that one acre of land in the Government-House compound and a similar extent of the land taken up near the Lál Bágh may be utilized for carrying out experiments with this seed under Colonel Boddam's supervision.

3. The samples of the seed proposed to be forwarded to the Government of India, Agricultural Department, should be forwarded to this office for transmission.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 29th August 1873.

From the Acting Secretary to Government of Madras, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 858—120, dated Ootacamund, 15th August 1873.

Miscellaneous.

Progs. of Govt., 15th August 1873, No. 857.

I am directed to forward the accompanying Proceedings of this Government, containing a letter from Mr. Price, now acting as Collector of the Salem District, in which he brings to notice that the Amildar, specially deputed to fix the boundary between that District and Mysore, has returned to his permanent post, leaving the boundary-work unfinished.

2. Mr. Price, who is well acquainted with that part of the District, reports that 98 measured miles have already been demarcated, but that he believes that little short of 80 more still remain unsettled.

3. His Excellency the Governor has no means of testing the correctness of this estimate; but I am desired to say that he thinks it highly desirable that the definition and demarcation of the boundary-line should be thoroughly completed, and that the officer formerly deputed, or another special officer, should be sent to meet the Thásildar of Oossoor, who is still held in readiness for this special duty.

No. 118.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th July 1873, No. 1100.

Read the following letter from F. Price, Esq., Acting Collector of Salem, to J. Grose, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mallapadi, 25th June 1873, No. 185.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Board of Revenue, that I have just received a report from the Special Thásildar deputed to mark out the boundary line between this District and the Mysore Territory, informing me that, in consequence of Rangasámi Pille, the Special Amildar deputed to co-operate with him, having written to his superiors stating that the boundary work has been nearly finished, and that what remains can be carried out by the Amildars concerned, that officer has been directed to rejoin his appointment and work is at a stand-still.

2. This has taken me entirely by surprise as I have received no communication either from the authorities in Mysore or the Acting Sub-Collector. I have written on the subject to the Commissioner of Nandidroog.

3. The real truth is this: Ninety-eight miles of the boundary have been completed; fifty-five or thereabouts remain. Of this extent ten miles are on the plateau, and could be finished within a week; five miles are the subject of disputes which have to be settled; and forty miles are in jungle very scantily inhabited, rough, and unhealthy. I heard when last at Oossoor that Rangasámi Pille was afraid of the jungle work, and the Special Thásildar seemed to me to share his feelings. I can, therefore, only set down his report that operations were nearly over to his wish to escape rough work and a chance of fever.

4. Knowing the Oossoor Talook as well as I do, I can assure the Board that, if the demarcation work is left to the talook officers on either side, the result will be most unsatisfactory. The country to be gone over now is rough and wild in extreme, long-standing forest disputes exist with regard to parts of it, and the talook officials will avoid going into it, and will have, when taken to task, the unanswerable excuse of other more pressing business. The end of it will be that the village officers will do the work, and do it badly, and that we shall have a fresh crop of disputes to settle at some future time.

5. As Sub-Collector I have done everything that I could to press on the work, and I have issued instructions to the Acting Sub-Collector to do the same. I consider that the Special Thásildar has not loitered in any way, and that he has done the work as rapidly as was consistent with good results.

6. The Board, when commenting upon the scheme at the time that it was placed before Government, estimated the distance to be demarcated at about 100 miles, but it has now proved to be considerably greater, for ninety-eight measured miles have been disposed of, and I believe myself that what remains will not be far short of eighty miles more.

7. I beg respectfully to reiterate the opinion, which I have all along held and which is based upon a long personal knowledge of the country, its difficulties, and the disputes involved, that the Mysore demarcation cannot be completed under a year from its commencement, and that the work should not be done by any but special officers.

SUBMITTED to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 19th April 1873, No. 603, with the recommendation that the Mysore Government be moved to restore the arrangement already made and let the demarcation of the boundary be completed by the two Special Thásildars.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 29th August 1873.

No. 119. ORDER THEREON, 15th August 1873, No. 857.

Miscellaneous.

ORDERD accordingly that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore be addressed in the sense desired by the Board of Revenue.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 3, Pol. dated Bangalore, 20th August 1873.

With reference to your letter, No. 5090—Pol. 1, of 6th December 1872, approving of the arrangements made for the demarcation of the boundary line between Mysore and the Salem District, I have the honor to state for the Chief Commissioner's information that the six months' time for which a special establishment for the purpose was sanctioned, expired on the 20th June last, 98 miles of the boundary have, as reported by Mr. Price, the Acting Collector of Salem, been completed and there still remain 55 miles, 40 of which run through hilly, scantily inhabited, unhealthy and difficult country.

2. Having consulted Mr. Price, I propose that the small portion of demarcation work remaining between the Oossoor trunk road and the North Arcot frontier, should be finished by the Amildars of the border talooks in conjunction with the Special Amildar on the part of the Madras Government; but for the portion between the trunk road and the Coimbatore frontier a special Amildar will have to be deputed on the part of the Mysore Government, and I have ascertained from Mr. Price that it will take about three months to complete the latter portion of the work.

3. Mr. Price has fully concurred in the above arrangements, and with the Chief Commissioner's sanction I would propose to depute Gundappa, Amildar of Dévanahalli Talook, to carry out the work on the same allowance and with the same establishment which Rangasámi Pille had for the six months he was employed on this duty. Rangasámi Pille's health broke down somewhat, or I should have proposed to send *him* out again.

No. 2875—POL. 1, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH AUGUST 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—With reference to the statement contained at the end of para 3 of Mr. Price's letter* recorded above, it appears to the Chief Commissioner, that Amildar Rangasámi Pille entirely misrepresented the progress made in marking out the boundary line between the Salem District and Mysore, and thus avoided completing the work for which he was specially deputed. The Amildar should be called upon for an immediate explanation.

* No. 1400, dated 25th July 1873.

2. The arrangements now proposed by Colonel Pearse in the *marginally noted letter for the completion of the boundary line which are stated to have been concurred in by the Acting Collector of Salem, are approved by the Chief Commissioner, and may be adopted.

* No. 3, dated the 20th August 1873.

3. The proposal to depute Gundappa, Amildar of the Dévanahalli Talook, instead of Rangasámi Pille, to complete the demarcation of the line between the trunk road and the Coimbatore frontier, is also sanctioned; his allowance and establishment being the same as authorized for Rangasámi Pille.

Amildar's Allowance	Rs.		50
Establishment.			
1 Gumáshta	Rs.	20	
6 Peons at 6 Rs. each	„	36	
1 Mashálchi	„	5	61
	Rs.		111

4. It is understood that the Amildar's services for this work will not be required for more than three months (*vide* para 3 of Colonel Pearse's letter); but the Chief Commissioner considers it essential that the whole line should be marked off without delay.

5. ORDERED, that the following letter be sent to the Government of Madras, in reply to their letter of the 15th August 1873, No. 858.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 29th August 1873.

No. 2876.
25, R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *29th August* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FORT SAINT GEORGE.

SIR,

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter, No. 858, dated the 15th instant, forwarding a copy of Proceedings of the Madras Government containing a letter from Mr. Price, Acting Collector of the Salem District, in which he brought to notice that the Amildar who was specially deputed to fix the boundary between that District and Mysore had returned to his permanent post leaving a portion of the boundary work still unsettled.

2. In reply, I am to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner on the subject, and to convey an expression of Colonel Meade's regret at the conduct of Amildar Rangasámi Pille, which was clearly improper.

3. The Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division has been authorized to depute an Amildar in the place of Rangasámi Pille to complete the demarcation of the line between the trunk road and the Coimbatore frontier; the small portion of demarcation work remaining between the Oosoor trunk road and the North Arcot frontier being left for settlement by the Amildars of the border talooks in conjunction with the Thásildar specially deputed by the Madras Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1873.

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Certificates to be signed by public officers for expenses incurred for the carriage of tents, &c.* Passing orders on letter from Deputy Accountant General on the subject.	No. 2256—4, dated 1st August 1873.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Destruction of venomous snakes.* Sanctioning a further advance of Rs. 200 being placed at Dr. Nicholson's disposal for distribution in rewards.	No. 2351—211, dated 5th August 1873.	...	...	2
5 to 7	*Grant to Police Officers of mileage and daily rates of travelling allowances for parts of the same journey.* Forwarding letter from Government of India with accompaniment on the subject to officers denoted for opinion.	No. 2365—216, dated 6th August 1873.	...	...	2 to 3
8 to 9	*Medicine supplied for the use of the Sonár and Bár.* Sanctioning a bill for Rs. 213—3—2 from the Surgeon to the Commission on account.	No. 2373—217, dated 6th August 1873.	...	...	3
10 to 14	*Permanent advances to Sub-Divisional Officers to meet special charges.* Forwarding correspondence on the subject to the Deputy Accountant General for opinion.	No. 2393—220, dated 6th August 1873.	...	...	4
15 to 17	*Purchase of eight lacs of Rs. worth of 4 per cent Government Securities.* Correspondence on the subject from Deputy Accountant General ordered to be recorded.	Dated 4th August 1873.	...	*Vide* Proceedings for May, Part I, "Financial" entries 38 to 39.	5
18 to 20	*Payment of money upon proceedings recorded in the vernacular languages.* Forwarding Government of India Resolution on the subject to Deputy Accountant General for information and guidance.	No. 2429—224, dated 7th August 1873.	...	...	6
21 to 28	*Military Assistant's Stable Fund Budget for* 1873—74. Communicating to Deputy Accountant General that the Chief Commissioner accorded his general sanction to it.	No. 2474—230, dated 11th August 1873.	...	...	7 to 8
29 to 30	*Money Order Office at Sakaléspura.* Informing Hassan Deputy Commissioner that the grounds brought forward by him do not justify the submission of an application to Government.	No. 2476—231, dated 11th August 1873.	...	...	8

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
31 to 32	*Destruction of wild animals.* Passing orders on letter from the Nagar Commissioner on the subject of increasing the amount of reward.	No. 2504—24, dated 12th August 1873.	...	...	9 to 10
33 to 34	*Petition of Bigam Sáhiba soliciting that her husband's pension be continued to her.* Letter to Government of India, reporting on it.	No. 2545—73, dated 13th August 1873.	...	...	10
35 to 36	*Acting allowance payable to Mr. Rice, Officiating Director of Public Instruction.* Deciding that he was entitled to the higher rate under Section 5 of the Acting Allowance Code.	No. 2582—242, dated 16th August 1873.	...	...	11
37 to 38	*Certificates of incapacity.* Informing Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, that for the purposes of Section 50, clause *d.* of the Civil Pension Code, Apothecaries attached to Districts should be regarded as "Medical Officers in charge of Civil Stations" and certificates granted by them should be accepted, except in special or doubtful cases in which the certificates were to be countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of the Division.	No. 2606—38, dated 18th August 1873.	...	...	11
39 to 40	*Provision of Office room in Dharwar for records, &c., of the Mysore Survey* Sanctioning the expenditure of an additional sum of Rs. 223—80 on account.	No. 2609—244, dated 18th August 1873.	...	...	12
41 to 42	*Cost of certain works sanctioned by the Judicial Commissioner.* Forwarding letter from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject to Department Public Works Secretary.	No. 2632—248, dated 19th August 1873.	...	...	12
43 to 45	*Certificates attached to contingent bills.* Submitting the Chief Commissioner's views in respect to the extension of the rule by which District Superintendents of Police in Bengal are permitted to certify to the proper cancelment of all vouchers below ten rupees.	No. 2747—14, dated 23rd August 1873.	...	...	13
46 to 47	*Advance to Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions to meet the carriage of public tents, &c.* Intimating to Deputy Accountant General that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned Rs. 40 per mensem on account.	No. 2852—20, dated 28th August 1873.	...	...	14
48 to 54	*Purchase of leather accoutrements for the Local Force.* Drawing the attention of the Military Assistant to the large outstandings under this head remaining unadjusted and requesting to be informed how the sums advanced are recovered from the men.	No. 2854—257, dated 28th August 1873.	...	...	14 to 15

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
55 to 57	*Employment of Tótis in Malúr of the Chennapatna Talook.* Sanctioning proposal of Nandidroog Commissioner pending the scheme of the revision of the number and emoluments of the village servants.	No. 2856–43, dated 28th August 1873.	...	...	15 to 16
58 to 60	*Losses sustained by Government on account of lands made over in this Province for Railway purposes.* Submitting to Government of India statements affording full information on the subject.	No. 2858—16, dated 28th August 1873.	...	...	16 to 18
61 to 63	*Acting allowances to certain Police Officers.* Communicating to Nandidroog Commissioner the Chief Commissioner's sanction.	No. 2873—44, dated 29th August 1873.	...	...	19
64 to 71	*Travelling allowance to Madras Medical Subordinates serving in Mysore.* Directing that the Government of India be addressed on the subject of raising the rates to the scale obtaining in the Madras Presidency.	No. 2878—85, dated 29th August 1873.	...	...	20 to 22
72	Letter to Government of India accordingly.				

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 1298, dated Bangalore, 12th July 1873.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 1590, dated 26th ultimo, I have the honor to submit for perusal, a letter No. 2322 of the 5th instant, from the Controller, Public Works Accounts, describing the practice observed in the Public Works Department, in regard to the carriage of tents.

It will be observed that in that Department, officers are not allowed the use of Government tents for private purposes, and that no charges are allowable for the carriage of even office tents without the special sanction of the Chief, or the Superintending Engineer.

Having regard to the heavy charges which are incurred in every District for the carriage of tents' furniture and records, and the aptitude of subordinate officials to relieve their superiors of any expense of this sort, I submit that officers should be required to sign some certificate which would induce them to give special attention to the charges put before them as incurred on the public account. Hence I suggested the certificates marked No. I and No. II in my letter No. 838 of 7th June last, and I venture to request that they may be reconsidered in this view.

In order to meet the Chief Commissioner's objection to No. 3, I submit the following modified form (No. 3). "I certify that the charges entered in this bill were incurred solely for the conveyance of public tents, furniture, &c., required for public purposes."

This certificate would not preclude an officer from using the tents occasionally for so called private purposes, but he could charge them to the public account, only when specially conveyed to meet the requirements of the public service.

No. 2256—Finl. 4, dated Bangalore, 1st August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner does not see the necessity for any modification of the certificates now attached to bills for travelling expenses incurred by Public Officers. Government tents and their accompaniments are undoubtedly provided for public purposes, but it is the universal custom for officers in civil employ to use them also, to some extent, for their private convenience while on tours of public duty.

2. The carriage of articles of camp furniture that an officer may on such occasions require for his private use, apart from the prescribed Government tents, must of course be wholly provided at his own cost.

3. In the event of the travelling charges of an officer being found to be excessive, or items of a doubtful nature being charged for in the bill, the Chief Commissioner requests that the circumstance may be brought to his notice, for the issue of such orders as he may deem necessary.

4. It is sufficient, the Chief Commissioner thinks, to remind Commissioners of Divisions, and Heads of Departments, that charges of the nature in question should be restricted to tents, furniture and records, &c., the property of Government, used for *bonâ fide* public purposes.

The enclosure received with the Deputy Accountant General's letter is returned herewith.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 5th August 1873.

From Surgeon E. NICHOLSON, B. M. S., To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, dated Bangalore, 4th August 1873.

I have the honor to state that the money advanced to me for the destruction of venomous snakes is expended. On the 11th July, I applied for an advance of Rs. 200, estimated to last for about six weeks; of this sum only Rs. 100, was granted, and after a fortnight's delay, so that the advance has lasted but seven days after its receipt on the 26th July. I regret that the experiment should be discontinued for want of funds, as the snake catchers have organized their operations, and on August 2nd, the last day when money was available for disbursement, they brought no less than eighteen well grown Cobras.

In the period 22nd May to 2nd August, I have paid the following rewards :—

Venomous snakes.			Usual rate. As.	Rewards paid. Rs.	As.
338	Well grown Cobras	.. ..	8	167	10
161	Young do	(of this season) ..	2	19	10
50	Do do	(mature in the egg) ..	½	1	10
1	Bungarus arcuatus	.. ..	4	0	4
550		Total Rewards Rs. .. .		189	2

The Rs. 200, altogether advanced to me has been thus expended :—

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
Rewards paid for 550 snakes			..	189	2
Carbolic acid	6	0	..	10	14
Lime	2	6	..		
Disposal of dead snakes	2	8	..		
			Total. .. .	200	0

I have made no charge for the small rewards, which I have invariably given to persons bringing harmless snakes under the impression that they were venomous.

No. 2351—FINL. 211, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH AUGUST 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions a further advance of Rs. 200, being immediately placed at Dr. Nicholson's disposal.

The Deputy Accountant General is requested to arrange for the payment by the Municipality of half the cost incurred by Dr. Nicholson for the destruction of venomous snakes.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1832, dated Simla, the 24th July 1873.

I am directed to forward a draft of a Resolution which it is proposed to issue regarding the grant to Police Officers of mileage and daily rates of travelling allowance for parts of the same journey, and to request that you will favor the Government of India with your opinion thereon.

Financial Department.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 6th August 1873.

From the Government of India, Financial Department, Simla, the July 1873.

Read again, Para 3 of the letter of this Department to the Government of Bengal, No. 2126, dated 21st August 1872, ruling that Police Officers could not be allowed to draw mileage and daily rates of travelling allowance for parts of the same journey.

Financial Resolution No. 4428, dated 13th December 1872, extending the above rule to the Police in other Provinces and Presidencies.

Letter to the Officiating Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah, No. 314, dated 9th May 1873.

Read-letter from the Government of Bengal No. 2334, dated 12th May 1873, recommending that Inspecting Officers of the Police may be exempted from the rule of the 21st August 1872, when they have to travel more than 100 miles on end at the beginning or termination of a journey, and that in such case they be permitted to draw mileage while travelling and daily allowance while halting.

Resolution. In supersession of the proceedings now read again, the Governor General in Council is pleased the prescribe the following rule :—

A Police officer may draw travelling allowance by distance instead of by time, whenever he travels fifty miles or more, without stopping, even in the course of a journey for the rest of which he draws travelling allowance by time.

Otherwise, a Police officer may not draw travelling allowance for one journey partly by time and partly by distance.

And he may only draw such allowance by distance when he travels at least twenty miles on each day of a journey.

Order. Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Home Department, the Government of Bengal, the several Accountants General, and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

Also, that the Government of Madras be referred to it in reply to its telegram dated 4th June.

No. 2365—Finl. 216, dated Bangalore, 6th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the foregoing letter and its accompaniment be forwarded to the Officers named in the margin, for early report.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Military Assistant to Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 356—Financial No. 92, dated Bangalore, 29th July 1873.

*To be returned. I have the honor to forward herewith a *bill amounting to Rs. 213—3—2, received from the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission for medicines supplied for the use of my department, and to request you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner for the charge being debited against the allotment of Rs. 450, in the current year's Budget for the purchase of medicines, &c.

No. 2373—Finl. 217, dated Bangalore, 6th August 1873.

Order thereon.— Sanctioned.

The bill is herewith returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 6th August 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 247—14, dated Yelwal 31st July 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 354 of the 25th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, together with copies of its enclosures, and request that under the circumstances therein represented, you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to a permanent advance of Rs. 40, being made to each of the Assistants in charge of the Sub-Division Offices in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, to meet special charges, subject to its adjustment by passed bill.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 354, dated Mysore, 25th July 1873.

I have the honor to forward, copy of letter No. 66 of 19th instant, together with its enclosure from the Assistant Commissioner, Hunasúru Sub-Division, requesting to authorize the Treasury Officer to advance him a sum of Rs. 40—0—0, as a permanent advance to meet special charges, and as permission has not been extended to this District, I request it may be done so now; such advances are much needed when the Assistant Commissioners have to move in their Sub-Divisions.

From the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Hunasúru Sub-Division, To the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, No. 66, dated Mysore, 19th July 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith Secretary's letter No. 4755 of the 23rd December to the address of the Superintendent, Nandidroog Division, and to request that as therein permitted, you will have the kindness to authorize the Treasury Officer to advance to this office, Rs. 40, as a permanent advance, to be adjusted from time to time by duly passed bills.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, No. 4755, dated 23rd December 1871.

Superintendent's letter No. 117, of the 18th instant.

As requested in the above, conveys the Chief Commissioner's sanction to a permanent advance of Rs. 40 being made to each of the Sub-Divisional Assistant's Courts to meet special charges, on the understanding that they will be held personally responsible for the sum so placed at their disposal.

No. 2393—Financial 220, dated Bangalore, 6th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing correspondence be forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for opinion on the question therein raised.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 4th August 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 1472, dated Bangalore, 29th July 1873.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1059—91, dated 30th May 1873, I have the honor to report the purchase of eight lacs of Rs. worth of 4 per cent Government Securities on account of the Mysore Invested Surplus Fund, as per accompanying copy of a letter* (with statement annexed), received from the Accountant General of Madras.

* No. 3299, dated 17th July 1873.

The full amount has been remitted to the General Treasury, Bank of Madras.

Four per cent Government Securities.	Rate of premium.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1,00,000	*c* 3½ per cent.	1,03,250	0	0
2,00,000	*c* 3½ „	2,06,750	0	0
2,25,100	*c* 3⅝ „	2,33,822	10	0
75,000	*c* 3 13/16 „	77,953	2	0
1,30,000	*c* 4¼ „	1,35,525	0	0
70,000	*c* 4½ „	73,150	0	0
8,00 100		8,30,450	12	0
Commission		2,100	5	3
Exchange		1,757	9	8
		8 34 308	10	10
Anticipation Interest .. .		9,668	15	1
	Total Rs ..	8,43,977	9	11

A memo shewing the rates of premium charges for commission and exchange, as well as anticipation interest is given in the margin.

From the Accountant General to the Government of Madras, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 3299, dated 17th July 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 748 of 2nd ultimo, I have the honor to annex a Memorandum of Government Securities purchased on account of the "Mysore Invested Surplus Account," shewing a balance of Rs. 33,624—1—4 still due, which I request you will remit, as soon as possible, in reimbursement of the amount debited in the accounts of the General Treasury, Bank of Madras, towards purchasing the Securities in question.

Memo.

	Value of Securities purchased.			Amount paid.		
As per letter No. 247 of 27th June 1873, from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, with two Memoranda, copies whereof were already sent you..	5,50,000	0	0	5,58,491	12	0
As per do No. 267, dated 2nd July 1873, from do with a Memorandum, copies whereof were already sent you...	2,00,100	0	0	2,11,174	4	5
As per do No. 317, dated 14th July 1873, with a Memorandum, copies whereof are herewith sent	70,000	0	0	74,307	9	6
	8,00,100	0	0	8,43,973	9	11
Deduct amount remitted to the Bank of Madras as per letter from the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 1184, dated 4th July 1873, but not yet credited in the Bank's Daily Statement	...	...	...	7,50,000	0	0
				93,973	9	11
Deduct also amount standing at credit of the Mysore State in General Deposit account of the Bank of Madras, being interest realized on the Government Securities appertaining to the Mysore Invested Surplus Account, less 4 Rs. renewal fees	...	...	...	60,349	8	7
Balance still due by the Mysore State	...	...	...	33,624	1	4

Dated Bangalore, 4th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, to be recorded.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 7th August 1873.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, Accounts, No. 1079, dated Simla, the 20th June 1873.

Read the under-mentioned papers relating to a proposal to abolish the system, which at present obtains in some places, of making payments from Government Treasuries on vernacular orders of Courts or Offices :—

Office Memorandum to Home Department, No. 1568, dated 29th July 1872.

Office Memorandum from Home Department, No 981, dated 3rd June 1873, and enclosures.

Resolution.—In order to avoid the inconvenience and risk which accompanies the payment of money upon proceedings recorded in the vernacular languages, and to ensure caution in the issue of such orders, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that every order issued by a Court or Office for the payment of money from a Government Treasury shall be in English, unless the presiding Officer is not acquainted with the English language.

Where the disbursing Officer does not understand English, and the Officer ordering the payment does, the order for payment shall be both in the vernacular and in English.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home* Department for information and for communication to the several Local Governments and Administrations.

* Original papers returned, a copy being kept for record.

Also, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General, and the several Accountants General, and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, for information and guidance.

Home Department, Judicial, No. 26—1163, dated Simla, the 2nd July 1873.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for information and guidance, with reference to No. 510—53, dated the 30th October last.

No. 2429—Financial 224, dated Bangalore, 7th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 11th August 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1255, dated Bangalore, 8th July 1873.

I have the honor to forward in original the Stable Fund Budget for the year 1873—74, received from the Military Assistant with his No. 290—40 of the 3rd instant, with a copy of the correspondence *marginally noted, for the Chief Commissioner's *general* sanction, subject to submission of detailed estimates.

*Military Assistant's No. 250—35, dated 20th June 1873.
Deputy Accnt. General's No. 1058, „ 25th „
Military Assistant's No. 267—37, „ 27th „
Deputy Accnt. General's No. 1136, „ 30th „

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 250, P. W. D. 35, dated Bangalore, 20th June 1873.

Has the honor to forward herewith the Stable Fund Public Works Budget estimates for the year ending 31st March 1874.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1058, dated Bangalore, 25th June 1873.

In returning the Budget of the Stable Fund for 1873—74, enclosed in your endorsement No. 250—35 of the 20th instant, I have the honor to observe that the expenditure proposed for the year is in excess of the income, and that it purports to provide for military buildings generally; whereas I apprehend it should be restricted to the repairs of Silédar stables alone. The Budget, I have also to remark, can be of very little practical value unless accompanied by a detail of the several works contemplated, and the probable outlay on each, the detailed estimates for which should be followed when prepared.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, Gl. No. 267, P. W. D. No. 37, dated Bangalore, 27th June 1873.

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, No. 1058, I have the honor to observe that, though the contemplated expenditure entered in my Budget of the Stable Fund for the year 1873—74 is in excess of the yearly income, it is within the total sum (including the balance now lying in deposit in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury), which will be accumulated this year, and I conceive it to be my duty to expend the full amount on the specific purpose for which it is deducted from the men's pay.

2. The fund, I must needs remind you, though termed the Stable Fund, is accumulated from rent of huts as well as stables, and is utilized for repairs to those buildings accordingly.

3. While I regret that the Budget in its present form is of little practical value to you, I have to add that until I am competent to form an opinion of the severity with which the coming monsoon will visit the several stations where Silédars' huts and stables stand, I feel unable to anticipate its effect and to state what outlay will be necessary for the repairs to the buildings which have to withstand it; I therefore do myself the honor to re-submit the Budget in its original form, and to suggest to you its discontinuance for the future.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1136, dated Bangalore, 30th June 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 267—37 of the 27th instant, I have the honor to state that the Stable Fund Budget ought to include the balance as its credit at the commencement of the year. This was Rs. *3,568—11—6. The addition of this amount may probably suggest a revision of the expenditure proposed, as you state that you consider it your duty to expend the full amount.

*See letter from Chief Commissioner's Treasury, No. 117, dated 25th April 1873.

Three months of the year having elapsed, I presume your office must be in possession of information as to the state of the stables and huts, and although it may not be practicable to forecast the effects of the monsoon, I apprehend that the Chief Commissioner will require the best estimate you can give, shewing at least the works to which you purpose devoting the fund, and the amount which it can spare for each.

I regret that under the circumstances stated I am obliged to return the Budget again.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 11th August 1873.

Stable Fund, Public Works Budget Estimates, Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1874.

Particulars.	Actuals for 1872—73.	Estimates for 1873—74.	Explanations for the variations between the actuals and the estimates.
Sawár Establishment.			
For repairs to buildings at Shimoga, Mysore and Bangalore	2,796 5 2	6,368 11 6	It is not known at present what amount will have to be expended on the buildings at each of the stations, but detailed estimates will be submitted when the necessary information is received.
Total Rs.....	2,796 5 2	6,368 11 6	

Stable Fund, Public Works Budget Estimates, Receipts for the year ending 31st March 1874.

Particulars.	Balance on the 31st March 1873.	Estimates for 1873—74.	Explanation for the variations between the actuals and the estimates.
Sawár Establishment.			
Rent recovered from the men for huts and stables.	3,568 11 6	2,800 0 0	
Total Rs.... ..	3,568 11 6	2,800 0 0	
Total Assets available for 1873—74.....	... ...	6,368 11 6	

No. 2474—Fnl. 230, dated Bangalore, 11th August 1873.

Order thereon.—General sanction is accorded to the Budget forwarded with the above letter subject to the submission of detailed estimates.

The Budget is herewith returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 244. dated Hassan, 18th July 1873.

Referring to the Chief Commissioner's *order on letter dated 23rd June 1873, from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association, Manjarábád, to your address, permitting me to open the question of re-opening a Money Order Office at Sakaléspura, if I could shew special reasons for re-considering it, I have the honor to submit that the planters feel the want of such an agency considerably, as they are put to very great inconvenience by the total absence of any means by which they can remit small sums of from 10 to 25 Rs. "Notes" are not always to be had; and if procured are, I need hardly say, very unsafe in transit, as exemplified in the numerous instances of loss. I would, therefore, under the circumstances, urge for the Chief Commissioner's favorable consideration, that a Money Order Office be again opened, as a special case.

*General No 1717—Inl. 154, dated 4th July 1873.

2. Mr. Mockett informs me that the fact of there having been a Money Order Office once at Sakaléspura, led him to anticipate that there would be no objection to its re-establishment, and that he did not in consequence think it necessary to enter into particulars when submitting his application for the same.

No. 2476—Financial 231, dated Bangalore, 11th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner considers that the grounds brought forward by the Deputy Commissioner in the foregoing letter are not sufficient to justify the submission of an application to Government for re-opening the Money Order Office at Sakaléspura. There are doubtless, he observes, many places in the Province where similar inconvenience is experienced, owing to the want of a Money Order Office, to that felt at Sakaléspura. Colonel Meade regrets therefore his inability to entertain the proposal.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 12th August 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept. No. 170—Finl. 31, dated Shimoga, 22nd July 1873.

Adverting to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 787—Genl. 19, dated the 14th May last, I have the honor to append for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the marginally noted statement shewing the number of tigers and chitás killed, rewards offered, and the loss of human beings and cattle, from 1870—71 to 1872—73. It will be seen therefrom that during the three years the sum of Rs. 7,971 was offered as rewards for the destruction of tigers and panthers, that the loss of human beings amounted to 75, and of cattle 13,006.

District.	1870—71.				1871—72.				1872—73.			
	No. of Tigers and Chitás killed.	Rewards offered.	Loss of human beings.	Loss of Cattle.	No. of Tigers and Chitás killed.	Rewards offered.	Loss of human beings.	Loss of Cattle.	No. of Tigers and Chitás killed.	Rewards offered.	Loss of human beings.	Loss of Cattle.
Shimoga ...	...	2,414	4	1,220	...	1,078	4	1,864	...	1,727	3	1,141
Nagar ...	30	703	12	2,290	30	672	10	2,376	32	573	18	2,410
Chitaldroog ...	21	357	10	579	11	159	5	678	21	290	9	448
Total.....	...	3,474	26	4,089	...	1,909	19	4,918	...	2,390	30	3,999

2. The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chitaldroog are of opinion that no enhanced rewards are called for, the present rates of 35 and 15 rupees for tigers and panthers respectively being amply sufficient, and Mr. Krishna Rao recommends the increase suggested.

3. It is evident from the statement no reliance can be put on the figures given shewing the loss of life among cattle and human beings.

4. The Collector of Canara shews that in two years an average of about a human being a week meets death by destruction from these ferce and as the destruction of human life in this Division seems to range from one death in a quarter to one and a half in a month, either there is serious exaggeration in the Canara returns, or ours are immoderately low, for it can barely be that the feline tribe below the ghâts are more fierce in their attacks on the human species than those in Mysore.

5. There can be no doubt, however, that if the reward be raised, more of these ferocious beasts will be killed, and if it is desired to remove them from off the face of the earth, no better plan can be adopted than to raise the rewards. The amount of damage done by the destruction of cattle and dogs, sheep and goats is without doubt great, but for the smaller kinds of these animals the depredations of the wolf and hyena, especially in the Chitaldroog District for which no rewards are paid, are no doubt quite as great as those of the panther and tiger if not greater. For this District, therefore, if not for all Mysore, I would beg to propose a reward of Rs. 10 for their destruction.

6. It would seem that increased rewards at the rates now proposed, were offered for about a year from the beginning of May 1869 to the beginning of April 1870 ; the increase of slaughter in the three Districts was as given below, compared with the year previous :—

In Shimoga	10 per cent.
In Chitaldroog	44 per cent.
In Kadoor	over 100 per cent.

At this rate the increase of rewards required will be at least Rs. 1,200 per annum over that now paid, but as an incentive to risk life in the shooting of these animals, it has proved less powerful in the Shimoga District than elsewhere, in which indubitably these beasts roam more numerously than in the other two Districts. From this it may be gathered that those used to their devastations view them with less horror than the outside world, and that in reality they are not such a pest as one naturally supposes them to be when viewed from a distance and unaccustomed to their ravages.

7. It should not be forgotten that the ravages of a deer or rather a herd of them or a sounder of hog is just as serious to the ryot as the occasional loss of a bullock, and if too great an impetus is given to the slaughter of the tiger in the protection of the ryots' cattle, they may very properly ask for a like protection from the inroads of deer and pigs, and another batch might equally pray to be protected from the destruction caused by the monkey and so on down the scale until Government finds itself liable to protect the ryot from every curse under heaven.

8. Under these considerations I cannot recommend the increase of the reward. The existence of the tiger does good in its way, and in due course his presence will be finally removed when there is no need for it. In this Division, this time, I would submit, has not come.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 13th August 1873.

No. 2504—FINL. 24, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH AUGUST 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division submits in the foregoing letter the report called for in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings dated the 14th May 1873, No. 787—19, on the subject of increasing the rate of rewards to be paid for the destruction of wild animals.

2. The Chief Commissioner considers that the statement appended to para 1 of Colonel Eliott's letter, warrants the adoption of the proposal made by the Collector of South Canara in his letter of the 29th April 1873, No. 577, that the amount of rewards offered in Mysore, for the destruction of tigers and leopards, should be raised to a par with the rates authorized to be paid in his District, and Colonel Meade has therefore no hesitation in sanctioning the payment of the enhanced rates of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively for every tiger and leopard killed in the Nagar Division for a term of three years, after which the question will be re-considered.

3. With regard to the remarks contained in para 5 of Colonel Eliott's letter under notice, the Chief Commissioner believes that hyenas rarely attack living cattle, but under the circumstances stated therein, he sanctions the payment of a reward of Rs. 10 for every hyena or wolf that may be killed in the Nagar Division during a term of three years.

4. A Notification regarding the payment of these rewards will be published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

5. Ordered, that a copy of these Proceedings be communicated to the Collector of South Canara, with reference to his letter No. 577, dated 29th April 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter be sent to the Government of India, No. 2545—F. 73, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2545.
73, F.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 13*th August* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

"Finance."

SIR,

In returning petition and its annexures from Bígam Sáhiba, daughter of Mír Gulám Ali Sáhib, endorsed for report in No. 211 of the 30th June 1873, I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that the petitioner being already in the receipt of a pension of Rs. 11, as one of the descendants of the late Syed Sáhib, under orders of Government, dated 9th July 1868, No. 275, the late Chief Commissioner declined to recommend the continuance to her of her husband's pension that had lapsed on his death, and directed that her son should apply to the local officers for employment. Colonel Meade sees no reason to take a different view of the claims now re-urged by the petitioner to that placed on record by Mr. Bowring, as the perpetuation of the pension enjoyed by the petitioner's husband, as desired by her, appears to the Chief Commissioner to be very undesirable.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 18th August 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1664, dated Bangalore, 9th August 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 2405—222, dated 7th instant, I have the honor to observe that the point on which the Chief Commissioner's orders are needed is whether the appointment of Director of Public Instruction in Mysore is "open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an Officer of the Army." Such are the conditions required by Section 19 (*a*) of the Acting Allowance Code to enable an Uncovenanted Officer to draw acting allowances under the Section (5) applicable to Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service.

The office of Director of Public Instruction was once for a time held by a Military Officer before the nomination of the present permanent incumbent, Mr. Garrett, and there may be nothing in the constitution of the office or the department to preclude the appointment to it of a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer; but this is a point on which my office is not in a position to pronounce an opinion.

The enclosure of your letter is returned.

No. 2582—Finl. 242, dated Bangalore, 16th August 1873.

Order thereon.—With reference to the question raised in the foregoing letter the Chief Commissioner is decidedly of opinion that the office of Director of Public Instruction in Mysore is open to, and may be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an Officer of the Army, and that Mr. Rice, the present officiating incumbent, is entitled to draw the higher rate of acting allowance, under Section 5 of the "Acting Allowance Code."

2. Mr. Rice will be so informed in reply to his letter dated the 3rd July 1873, No. 1896—601.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 23, F, dated Bangalore, 3rd July 1873.

The Deputy Accountant General in Mysore having in a recent case in the Kolár District pointed out the advisability, in cases of unfitness, of obtaining a medical certificate from the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, or his countersignature to the one sent in by the Apothecary, I have the honor to request the favor of your obtaining the Chief Commissioner's definite * instructiogn, as to whether Apothecaries in charge of Districts come under the category of "Medical Officers in chares of Civil Stations," and if so, whether, under clause *d*, Section 50, of the Civil Pension Code, certificates of incapacity for further service granted by them, may be accepted in cases of applicants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100.

* The Toomkoor Deputy Commissioner having recently asked for this same information.

No. 2606—Finl. 38, dated Bangalore, 18th August 1873.

Order thereon.—With reference to the foregoing letter, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that Apothecaries attached to Districts should, for the purposes of Section 50, clause *d*, of the Civil Pension Code, be regarded as "Medical Officers in charge of Civil Stations," and certificates of incapacity granted by them, in cases where the applicant's pay does not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem, should be accepted; all special or doubtful cases falling under the above Section being subject to countersignature by the Civil Surgeon of the Division.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
19th August 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, General Department No. 1151, dated Poona, 7th August 1873.

By your letter No. 3596—903 of the 12th October 1870, the sanction of the Chief Commissioner was granted to expenditure of rupees six hundred, on providing office-room in Dharwar for records, &c., of the Mysore Survey, the Superintendent of Survey reports that an additional sum of rupees fifty was expended upon completing this accommodation, and rupees one hundred and seventy-three and annas eight in fitting up the walls all round with shelves and record-racks, I beg therefore to apply for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to this expenditure of rupees two hundred and twenty-three and annas eight, which can be met out of the contingent allotment for the current year.

No. 2609—Finl. 244, dated Bangalore, 18th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 1644, dated Bangalore, 7th August 1873.

In returning the enclosures of your docket No 2331—209 of the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that, as the cost of the works sanctioned by the Judicial Commissioner, in his Notification No. 15 of 2nd July 1873, is within his powers and the Budget allotment, I see no objection to it being accepted in the Public Works Department, to which, I observe, it is addressed.

No. 2632—Finl. 248, dated Bangalore, 19th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the above letter be communicated to the D. P. W. Secretary.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
23rd August 1873.

Government of India, Financial Department, Accounts, No. 614, dated Simla, the 30th May 1873.

Read again—

Financial Resolution, No. 812, dated 7th February 1873, prescribing revised forms of certificates to be attached to contingent bills.

Read—

A letter from the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, No. 677, dated 10th April 1873, requesting, for reasons stated, that the rule laid down in the above mentioned Resolution may be relaxed in favor of the Police Department so far as to allow the District Superintendents to certify to the proper cancelment of all vouchers below ten rupees, leaving the Inspector General to certify in regard to larger sums according to the prescribed rule.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, for the reasons stated, to sanction the proposal of the Government of Bengal. His Excellency in Council at the same time desires it to be ascertained whether in the other Provinces the same plan may not be followed, and whether it may not also be extended to other Departments.

Order.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several local Governments and Administrations for the purpose indicated, and to the Accountant General, Bengal, for information and guidance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter, No. 2747—F. 14, dated 23rd August 1873, be forwarded to the Government of India, Financial Department.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2747.
14, F.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *23rd August* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket, No. 614, dated 30th May 1873, forwarding copy of a Resolution permitting District Superintendents of Police in Bengal to certify to the proper cancelment of all vouchers below ten rupees, leaving the Inspector General to certify in regard to larger sums, and enquiring whether the same might not be followed in this Province.

2. Colonel Meade not only concurs in thinking that the extension of the rule in question to Mysore is advisable, but is of opinion that a still further relaxation of it may with advantage be permitted. He would extend the limit within which the certificate of the disbursing officer is sufficient to Rs. 50, and make this rule applicable to all Departments.

3. The Chief Commissioner believes that if this rule were adopted, Heads of Departments would be relieved of much useless routine work.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 28th August 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1827, dated Bangalore, 22nd August 1873.

With reference to the order of the Chief Commissioner, No 2393, Financial No 220 of the 6th instant, I have the honor to state that a permanent advance of Rs 40 appears to me to be fairly allowable to Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions, to enable them to meet the cost of carriage of public tents, &c., when travelling on duty, as well as any special charges duly sanctioned, but which are not provided for in the allowance for the ordinary contingent expenses of their office.

No. 2852—Finl 20, dated Bangalore, 28th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., Genl. No. 587—Finl. 130, dated Bangalore, 7th November 1872.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the supply of leather accoutrements sanctioned, *vide* your docket, No. 3437—214, dated 11th October 1871, being nearly out, a further supply, as per margin, is required for the use of the Force, and to request you will be good enough to obtain sanction for the articles being procured from Hunasúru and the value Rs. 2,762—8—0 advanced from the Huzúr Treasury, which will be recovered from the pay of the men by monthly instalments and adjusted in the usual manner.

200 Pairs Boots at 4 Rupees per pair	...	Rs. 800	0 0
300 No. Reins at 1 Rupee each	...	„ 300	0 0
300 No. Head Stalls at 1 Rupee each	...	„ 300	0 0
300 Pairs Stirrup Leathers at 1 Rupee per pair		„ 300	0 0
50 No. Pouches with Belts at Rs. 1—4—0 each		„ 62	8 0
1000 Pairs Sandals at 1 Rupee per pair	...	„ 1,000	0 0
	Total Rs.	2,762	8 0

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, General No. 4796—Finl. 398, dated Bangalore, 21st November 1872.

In reply to your letter, No. 587—130, dated the 7th instant, requesting authority to indent for a supply of leather accoutrements from Hunasúru, the value thereof, Rs. 2,762—8—0, being advanced from the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, I am directed to observe that, from a reference made to the Deputy Accountant General, it would appear that out of the value of the last supply, *viz.*, Rs. 5,440, which was obtained in February and October 1871, only Rs. 2,965—8—0 have been recovered from the men of the Force and adjusted, Rs. 1,351 being still due by them; while the value of articles in store is said to be Rs. 1,123—8—0, which, I am to remark, is a large sum.

2. Notwithstanding this, the Chief Commissioner sanctions your drawing an advance of Rs. 2,762—8—0 for the purpose stated, on the understanding that it is now absolutely necessary to procure the articles enumerated in your letter as noted in the *margin.

		Rs.	As.	P.
* 200 Pairs Boots at Rs. 4 per pair...	...	800	0	0
300 Reins at Re 1 each	...	300	0	0
300 Head Stalls at Re. 1 each	...	300	0	0
300 Pairs Stirrup Leathers at Re. 1 each	...	300	0	0
50 Pouches at Rs. 1—4—0 each	...	62	8	0
1000 Pairs Sandals at Re. 1 each	...	1,000	0	0
	Total	2,762	8	0

3. I am also to draw your attention to the large amount of outstanding balance against the men, which should be recovered as soon as possible and adjusted.

No. 4797—903.—Copy to Deputy Accountant General, with a request that the advance solicited by the Military Assistant may be placed at his disposal.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 28th August 1873.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 376, Military No. 59, dated Bangalore, 4th August 1873.

I have the honor to request you will be good enough to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to my procuring from Hunasúru the leather accoutrements specified in the margin, for the use of the Force at a cost of Rs. 2,475, the amount being advanced from the Huzúr Treasury and recovered from the men by monthly instalments.

300 Pairs Boots at 5 Rs.	...	...	1,500 0 0
300 No. Head Stalls	...	...	300 0 0
300 No. Reins ...	...	...	300 0 0
300 Pairs Stirrup Leathers	...	...	300 0 0
300 Pairs Bit Pieces at 4 Annas		...	75 0 0
Total Rs.			2,475 0 0

2. The supply sanctioned in your letter, No. 4796—398, dated 21st November 1872, has nearly all been issued to the men, and the indent for which sanction is now requested, is absolutely required.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, General No. 2515—Financial 234, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1873.

This office No. 4797—993, dated 21st November 1872, forwarding copy of letter to the Military Assistant conveying sanction to the sum of Rs. 2,762—8—0 being advanced to that officer for the purchase of leather accoutrements for the local Force.

Requests to be informed whether the sum previously advanced from the Chief Commissioner's Treasury for the above purpose, have been recovered.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1826, dated Bangalore, 22nd August 1873.

With reference to your docket, No. 2515—234 of the 13th instant, I have the honor to report that the Military Assistant in his No. 434—115 of the 19th instant, states that the amount due to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury on account of leather accoutrements is Rs. 2,130—14—0. A reference to him was necessary as his equipment account does not specify the various classes of articles standing against it.

No. 2854—Finl. 257, dated Bangalore, 28th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Before sanctioning any additional outlay for the purchase of leather accoutrements for the use of the local Force, the Chief Commissioner begs to draw the attention of the Military Assistant to the large outstandings remaining unadjusted under this head, and requests to be informed how the sums advanced are recovered from the men.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 49, F., dated Bangalore, 19th August 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration and orders, copy of a letter, No. 222, dated 10th June last, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, bringing to notice that nine tótís employed in Malúr of the Chennapatna Talook have given up the service in consequence of their remuneration being inadequate, and proposing that six tótís be entertained out of the ináms and mirásís hitherto enjoyed by nine.

2. The proposal seems the only way to dispose of the difficulty, and I trust it may meet with Colonel Meade's approval.

3. The inám accounts shew that 19 tótís were formerly attached to the village, but the Deputy Commissioner explains that this number includes those of the two hamlets, Báirápatna and Mótamanahalli; there were it appears actually 21 tótís, 9 in Malúr, 8 in Bairápatna, and 4 in Mótamanahalli.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 28th August 1873.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 222, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1873.

Nine tótís attached to the village of Malúr in the Chennapatna Talook resigned in February last, alleging that their duties especially as regards police work had considerably increased, and that they had no time to supplement their small means by having recourse to other callings.

2. The lands which were enjoyed by these officials free of assessment, in remuneration for their service, were wet land kandís 1—4—3, the assessment on which would amount to Rs. 6—0—7 per annum, 5 kúdús and 12 padís of land attached to their houses containing 52 cocoanut trees which are not mentioned in the inámti account, but notwithstanding held free in consideration of their service. They received also the usual mirási in gratuity, &c., from the ryots.

3. In accordance with the suggestion of the Closepéte Sub-Divisional Officer, I have the honor to recommend that six tótís be entertained for the village on the inámti and mirási hitherto enjoyed by nine, as I consider that that number would suffice; and that on increased allowance they would more willingly perform the duties required of them.

No. 2856—Finl. 43, dated Bangalore, 28th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned as requested, pending the scheme of the revision of the number and emoluments of the village servants.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the following letter be sent to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 2858—F. 16, dated 28th August 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2858.
16, F.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Dated Bangalore, 28*th August* 1873.

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Financial Department,
Simla.

Sir,

As requested in letter No. 1651 of the 14th July 1873, and previous communication of the 31st January 1873, No. 697, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit a statement affording full information on the subject of losses sustained by Government on account of lands made over in this Province for Railway purposes.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Abstract Statement shewing the Lands made over for Railway Purposes.

Taloors.	Lands made over for Railway Purposes.																				Charges to Government accruing.											
	Inám.						Sarkár.						Káyamgutta.						Total.						The Grant of other Government Land in lieu of Inám.								
	Extent.				Amount.					Assessment.						Amount.					Amount.						Amount.			Abatement of Amount capitalized at 20 years' purchase.		
1	2				3		4			5			6			7			8				9			10			11			12		
	A.	R.	P.	Yds.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	R.	P.	Yds.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	R.	P.	Yds.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	R.	P.	Yds.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	R.	P.	Yds.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore Dist.																																		
Bangalore ...	20	3	28	23	15	3	10	168	2	25	13¼	247	6	3	133	0	37	23¾	225	9	6	322	3	11	29¾	488	3	7	21	0	20	29¾	15	13	7	316	15	8
Hosakóte ...	68	3	36	24¼	50	9	3	136	2	8	12	198	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	2	5	6	249	4	11	59	2	28	14½	44	4	10	886	0	8
Sarjápura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	26	5½	12	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	1	26	5½	12	11	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total... ..	89	3	25	17	65	13	1	313	2	20	½	458	13	7	133	0	37	23¾	225	9	6	536	3	3	11	750	4	2	80	3	9	14	60	2	5	1203	0	4
Kolar District.																																		
Bétmangala ...	116	1	19	8	111	4	3	396	..	8	5¼	373	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	1	27	13¼	485	2	11	95	3	22	6½	124	8	1	2490	1	8
Málúru ...	132	3	22	20½	308	...	6	363	...	38	13¼	309	6	11	2	1	13	7	11	1	4	498	1	34	10½	626	8	9	93	1	20	19¾	133	7	3	2669	1	0
Total.....	249	1	1	28½	419	4	9	759	1	6	18½	683	5	7	2	1	13	7	11	1	4	1010	3	21	23¾	1113	11	8	189	1	2	26	257	15	4	5159	2	8
Grand Total.....	339	...	27	15¼	485	1	10	1072	3	26	19	1142	3	2	135	2	11	½	236	10	10	1547	2	25	4½	1863	15	10	270	0	12	9¾	318	1	9	6362	3	0

Abstract Statement shewing the Lands made over for Railway purposes (Continued)

Talooks.	Charges to Government accruing (*Continued.*)																Recovered from the Railway Company	Net Charges.
	The Cession of Sarkár Lands.			The Grant of other Government Land in lieu of Káyamgutta.			Money Compensation for Lands taken up.											
							To Inámdars.			To Káyamguttádars.								
	Extent.	Assessment.	Abatement of Assessment capitalized at 20 years' purchase.	Extent.	Amount	Abatement of Amount capitalized at 20 years' purchase.	Extent.	Annual Shares to Government.	Abatement of Amount capitalized at 20 years' purchase.	Extent.	Annual Shares to Government.	Abatement of Amount capitalized at 20 years' purchase.	Paid to Ryots in lieu of Land.	Total of Columns 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 and 25.				
	13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27	28
	A. R. P. Yds.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	A. R. P. Y. R.	Rs.	A. P.			A. R. P. Y. R.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	R. R.
Bangalore Dist.																		
Bangalore ...	168 2 25 13¼	247 6 3		4,947 13 0	86 2 10	1½ 7 9 15	3 1599	1 0	...	...	40 1 8	½ 44 7 4	889 2 8	7,233 14 10	14,986 15 2	...	...	
Hosakóte ...	156 2 8 12	198 11 8		3,974 9 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	785 0 0	5,645 10 0	...	...	
Sarjápura ...	8 1 20 5½	12 11 8		254 9 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	254 9 4	...	...	
Total.....	313 2 20 ½	458 13 7		9,176 15 8	86 2 10	1¾ 7 9 15	3 1599	1 0	...	...	40 1 8	½ 44 7 4	889 2 8	8,018 14 10	20,887 2 6	...	...	
Kolar District.																		
Bétmangala ...	416 2 5 7	415 11 7		8,314 7 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	767 8 0	11,572 1 4	...	...	
Málúru ...	417 3 24 14	496 15 6		9,939 6 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	2 1 13	7 11 1 4	221 10 8	1,548 9 11	14,378 11 7	...	...	
Total.....	834 1 29 21	912 11 1		18,253 13 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	2 1 13	7 11 1 4	221 10 8	2,316 1 11	25,950 12 11	...	...	
Grand Total.....	1148 0 9 21½	1371 8 8		27,430 13 4	86 2 10	1¾ 7 9 15	3 1599	1 0	...	...	42 2 21	7½ 55 8 8	1110 13 1	10,335 0 9	46,837 15 5	...	...	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 29th August 1873.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. F. 45, dated Bangalore, 15th August 1873.

I have the honor to request the favor of your obtaining the Chief Commissioner's sanction to acting allowances being granted to certain Police Officers, as proposed in the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate, in charge of Police, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, No. 410—170, dated 1st July 1873. under Sections 19 *b*, and 22 of the Acting Allowance Code.

2. Major Gompertz proposes that the charges be met from savings in the Police Budget.

From the Officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate, in charge of Police. To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No. 410—170, dated Bangalore, 1st July 1873.

Referring to your Official Memo No. 202, dated 20th ultimo, I have the honor to request that you will be so kind as to obtain (agreeably to Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 956, dated 13th December 1872) the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to allow acting allowances to the following Police Officers under Sections 19 *b*, and 22 of the Acting Allowance Code, as proposed below.

1. 2nd class Killédar Padmanábha Modaliar, while officiating as the Inspector of the Péte Police during the absence of Inspector Stuart, who has been granted two months and 24 days' privilege leave from 16th May 1873, to get ½ of the pay of the latter (*viz.* ½ of Rs. 130) = 26 Rs. in addition to his substantive pay, *viz.*, Rs. 70, in consideration of his performing the duties of Town Inspector, besides those of his own office, *viz.*, Court Inspector.

2. 3rd class Killédar Venkata Rao, Officiating as 2nd class Killédar (Padmanábha Modaliar) and to draw an acting allowance of Rs. 14 (*viz.* ½ of Rs. 70, the pay of the latter) plus his substantive pay, *viz.*, Rs. 55, in consideration of his being in charge of two Talooks, *viz.*, Anekallu and Sarjápura since 10th May 1873, when the Killédar of the Sarjápura Talook was directed to take charge of the Bangalore Talook, *vice* Killédar Kondappa, who was granted one month's privilege leave from the said date. Though the latter officer has returned from the leave, still the Killédar of the Sarjápura Talook is placed in temporary charge of the Head Quarter School, as the School Instructor is on special detective duty; consequently Killédar Venkata Rao continues to be in charge of both talooks.

3. I beg that the proposed acting allowances may be sanctioned with effect from 16th May 1873. This will not entail an additional charge on Government. as ample savings accrue in the Police Budget owing to casualties in the Force.

No. 2873—Finl. 44. dated Bangalore, 29th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 29th August 1873.

From the Offg. Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, Bangalore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 407, dated Bangalore, 15th August 1873.

In forwarding the correspondence noted in the margin, for the consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to state that the "Travelling Allowance" to Madras Medical Subordinates serving in Mysore, may be regulated by the Rules of that Government, as these subordinates have not enojyed any additional allowance since the introduction of the revised scale of pay laid down in G. O. G. G. No. 550 of 1868.

Letter No. 30, dated 22nd July 1873, from Dr Houston. Copy of this office docket No. 393, dated 6th August 1873. Circular Memo No. 5362, dated 16th August 1872, and No. 3411 and 4202, dated 19th May and 21st June 1873. Docket No. 1662, dated 9th August, from Dy. Accts. Genl., Mysore. *To be obligingly returned.*

The Madras Assistant Apothecaries and 2nd Dressers were formerly in receipt of the pay of 2nd Apothecary and 1st Dresser respectively while serving in the Commission, but this privilege has been discontinued since the promulgation of the new warrant.

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From the Surgeon, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore and Ceded Districts, No. 30, dated Mysore, 22nd July 1873.

I have the honor to forward for your consideration the enclosed batta bill of 1st class Hospital Assistant, D. Bálaiya No. 271, attached to the Mysore Jail.

The Hospital Assistant was detailed to witness an execution in the Mallavalli Talook and had to travel 148 miles. The rate hitherto drawn for such duty has been four annas a mile, but under the authority of No. 1962, dated 25th March 1873, of the Government of India, the Deputy Accountant General reduces the rate to 2 annas a mile, and the Assistant's claim is therefore brought down from Rs. 37 to Rs. 18—8—0. His actual expenses were he informs me Rs. 19—12—0.

The Hospital Assistant begs me to submit his case for favorable consideration on the ground that, as shown in para 2 of Circular Memo, Medical Department. No. 4202, dated 21st June, the Madras Government grants mileage to their medical subordinates at the rate of 4 annas.

- - -

Government of Mysore. . . . . Dr.

To mileage allowance due to Bálaiya, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, No. 271, proceeding on public duty (*viz.* the execution of one Kalanderkhán) from Mysore to Hunasanahalli, Mallavalli Talook, and *vice versa* from 11th to 20th June 1873, being 148 miles at 2 annas per mile.	37	0	0
Total.....	* 37	0	0

I certify that the above named individual was employed on public duty, and that he is entitled to the sum drawn for him.

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*Deducted Rs. 18—8—0, agreeably to the orders of the Government of India, No. 1962, dated 25th March 1873, published in the *Mysore Gazette*, Part I of 19th April 1873, page 23.

From the Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 393, dated Bangalore, 6th August 1873.

In forwarding the accompanying letter, No. 30, dated 22nd ultimo, from Dr. J. Houston, Civil Surgeon, Mysore, has the honor to state that first class Hospital Assistant D. Bálaiya is entitled to mileage allowance at the rate of 4 annas in the instance brought to notice agreeably to Circular Memo, No. 4,202 dated 21st June 1873, from the Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, on the subject, copy of which is enclosed, together with a copy of *Circular therein referred for reference.

* To be obligingly returned.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 29th August 1873.

From the Secretary to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, Circular No. 5362, Fort Saint George, 16th August 1872.

The following order of Government is circulated for the information of Medical Subordinates.

Public Department, 23rd July 1872, No. 826.

His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to exempt Native Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Hospital Assistants from the operation of the rules regulating the payment of "travelling allowance" to witnesses attending to give evidence before the Criminal Courts in this Presidency, and directs that, whenever these grades of Medical Subordinates are summoned before the Courts, their travelling allowance be regulated in accordance with the annexed rule of the Medical Code :—

Circular No. 2667 of 28th June 1866.

"*Mileage.*—A fixed mileage allowance of 4 annas is granted to all Civil Medical Subordinates, to whatever Department attached, who may be required to proceed to any distance beyond five miles from their stations for the purpose of examining corpses or wounded persons, or to be present at the execution of sentences of corporal punishment, or when required to travel on special or extraordinary duty. Subordinates in *Military* employ, who may be called upon to make a *post-mortem* examination, or to certify to the nature of wounds or injuries, are entitled to draw a fee of 5 rupees, besides mileage."

From the Secretary to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, To the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, Circular Memorandum, No. 3411, dated Fort St. George, 19th May 1873.

P. M. G., Financial Department, No. 556 of 1st May 1873.

Hospital Assistants are informed that the Government of India have sanctioned the grant to them of the usual rates of travelling allowances, *viz.*, actual fares by Rail or Steamer and two annas a mile by road, when they proceed on duty more than five miles to conduct a *post-mortem* examination.

Circular Memorandum, from the Secretary to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, No. 4202, dated Fort St. George, 21st June 1873.

In Circular No. 3411 of 19th May 1873, it was intimated that the Government of India have sanctioned a mileage of 2 annas to Hospital Assistants, when they proceed more than 5 miles to conduct *post-mortem* examination

Judicial Department, No. 902 of 10th June 1873.

2. The Madras Government have since ruled that that order has not been made applicable to this Presidency, but that a mileage of 4 annas shall be granted in such cases under the authority of their order in the Public Department, No. 826 of 23rd July 1872, promulgated in Circular No. 5362, dated 16th August 1872.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, No. 1662, dated 9th August 1873.

Your docket No. 393 of the 6th instant.

In returning the enclosures of the above, has the honor to state that this office is precluded from acting on the Circular No. 4202, dated 21st June 1873, of the Madras Government, as it is at variance with Government of India, Financial Order, No. 1962, dated 25th March 1873, but if you think fit the Chief Commissioner may be moved on the subject.

Order.—Ordered, that the following letter, No. 2878—F. 85 dated 29th August 1873, be forwarded to the Government of India, Financial Department.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 29th August 1873.

No. 2878.
85, F.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *29th August* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to state for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that a First Class Hospital Assistant doing duty in the Mysore Jail having had occasion to travel a distance of 148 miles from his station on public duty, the Surgeon attached to the Ashtagram Division submitted a bill charging mileage at the rate of 4 annas per mile. This rate being in accordance with the scale of travelling allowance at present allowed by the Madras Government to Hospital Assistants in that Presidency under a Circular Memo marginally noted, and the one hitherto allowed by this Government also. But the Deputy Accountant General took objection to the *rate* and reduced it to 2 annas per mile, under the authority of the recent orders of the Government of India, Financial, No. 1962, dated 25th March 1873.

No. 4202, dated 21st June 1873, Medical Department.

2. The rule laid down by the Madras Government is of course superseded by the resolution of the Government of India above quoted, but the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, in bringing the case to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, urges strongly that the travelling allowance allowed to Madras Medical Subordinates serving in Mysore may be regulated by the rules of Madras Government, as these subordinates have not enjoyed any additional allowance since the introduction of the revised scale of pay laid down in G. O. G. G. No. 550 of 1868.

3. In soliciting the instructions of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on this question, I am directed to state that the Chief Commissioner is decidedly of opinion that 2 annas per mile is too low a rate of travelling allowance for Hospital Assistants, and he therefore recommends that the scale obtaining in the Madras Presidency may be sanctioned for adoption in Mysore.

4. A similar letter has been addressed to the Home Department with reference to Coorg.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Additional information to be furnished every six months with the statement of prices current of food grains.* Forwarding to Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance copy of letter from Government of India on the subject.	No. 2300—44, dated 2nd August 1873.	...	...	1
3	*Memorial from Mr. S. Venkat Varadaiengar, Judicial Asstt. Commissioner.* Submitting it to the Government with the Chief Commissioner's comments.	No. 2307—63, dated 2nd August 1873.	..	...	1 to 2
4 to 6	*Weekly market proposed to be established at Hampápura, in the Mysore District.* Informing Ashtagram Commissioner that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the exemption from the payment of sáyer duty for two months of all articles sold in it.	No. 2334—88, dated 5th August 1873.	...	...	3
7 to 8	*Case of Venkatanarasappa and other Shánb ógs of Periyasandra, Chikka Ballápura Taluok.* Intimating the orders of the Chief Commissioner to Nandidroog Commissioner.	No. 2366—80, dated 6th August 1873.	...	...	4
9 to 10	*Condition and prospects of the crops in the Chinddroog District.* Requesting the Deputy Commissioner to keep himself closely informed of the state and agricultural prospects of each taluok, and report to this office without delay any real distress.	No. 2423—427, dated 7th August 1873.	...	...	4 to 5
11 to 12	*Condition and prospects of the crops in the Tumkoor District.* Requesting the Deputy Commissioner, to lose no time in bringing forward local projects in the Sirá Taluok, which has suffered from a short rain-fall, in order to afford labor for people willing to work.	No. 2426—4 29, dated 7th August 1873.	...	...	6
13 to 15	*Cinnamon seed.* Informing Col. Beddam that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned its distribution to the officers named.	No. 2467—45, dated 11th August 1873.	...	...	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
16 to 18	*Establishment of runners between Manjarábád and Mudigere.* Informing Anché Bakshi that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the increase to it as proposed by him.	No. 2468—439, dated 11th August 1873.	...	...	8
19 to 21	*Appointment of an Assistant Commissioner to succeed Mr. Rangappa.* Informing Ashtagram Commissioner that the nomination of new Assistants is under consideration, and that the requirements of the Mysore District will be dealt with hereafter.	No. 2472—94, dated 11th August 1873.	...	...	9
22 to 23	*Complaint of Gulám Husén and others on the matter of the house tax levied on their property by the Mysore Municipality.* Requesting Ashtagram Commissioner to furnish further information.	No. 2473—95, dated 11th August 1873.	..	...	9 to 10
24 to 26	*Proposals for an increase to the Subordinate Medical Establishment of this Province.* Submitting proposition statements for the favorable consideration and orders of the Government of India.	No. 2503—71, dated 12th August 1873.	...	...	10 to 12
27 to 34	*Lock Hospital at Bangalore.* Correspondence on the subject of its working received from Nandidroog Commissioner ordered to be recorded.	Dated 12th August 1873.	...	...	13 to 18
35	*Wild elephants.* Passing orders on letter from Ashtagram Commissioner regarding their capture.	No. 2544—448, dated 13th August 1873.	...	...	18
36 to 42	*Purchase of "Fern Hill" for His Highness the Mahárájá.* Informing Guardian that the Chief Commissioner was perfectly competent to delegate to him the power to purchase such property, and authorizing him accordingly to do so.	No. 84, dated 16th August 1873.	...	*Vide* Progs. for July 1873, Part 1 "Fin." Nos. 31 to 32.	19 to 20
43 to 46	*Ferry at Rámanáthpura, Hassan District.* Informing Ashtagram Commissioner that its management was to be transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, and that the measure was to be carried out at once.	No. 2611—101, dated 18th August 1873.	...	...	21 to 22
47 to 50	*Reception of incurables in the Friend-in-Need Society.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject from the Honorary Secretary of the Society.	No. 2627—87, dated 18th August 1873.	...	...	23 to 24
51 to 54	*Manjappa, Amildar of the Doddéri Talook.* Informing Nagar Commissioner that under the circumstances of the case the Chief Commissioner considers that this official is unfit for the post of Amildar, and requesting that the post to which it was proposed to remove him might be stated.	No. 2603—72, dated 18th August 1873.	...	...	25 to 26

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
55 to 56	*Education of His Highness the Mahárájá.* Forwarding to Guardian letter from Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, intimating that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has perused with much satisfaction the account given of the Mahárájá's general progress for half year ending 30th June 1873.	No 86, dated 20th August 1873.	...	*Vide* Progs., for July 1873, Part I., Genl., Nos. 18 to 19.	26
57 to 58	*Covers on Her Majesty's postal service addressed to Anché Offices in Mysore being passed free.* Informing Anché Bakshi that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned it on the understanding that covers on the Mysore postal service were similarly dealt with in British Territory.	No. 2710—491, dated 21st August 1873.	...	...	27
59 to 68	*Mágadi Assault case.* Passing orders on letter from Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the subject.	No. 2736—496, dated 22nd August 1873.	...	*Vide* Progs., for June 1873, Part I., Genl., Nos. 37 to 43.	27 to 39
69 to 77	*Hospital Assistant C. Subbarágaiah Náidu.* Requesting Deputy Surgeon-General to call upon that subordinate for an explanation of his conduct in connection with certain points urged against his further retention in civil employ.	No. 2752—501, dated 23rd August 1873.	...	...	39 to 40
78 to 79	*Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, in this Province.* Acknowledging with thanks a letter on the subject from the Deputy Superintendent of the Survey, and requesting him to furnish a list of the station marks which it was considered necessary to preserve, in view to the attention of the District Officers being drawn to the matter	No. 502, dated 23rd August 1873.	...	...	41 to 43
80 to 82	*Arrangements in view to giving Mr. Cunningham of the Bombay Civil Service the charge of a Sub-Division in the Chitaldroog District.* Approving of proposals submitted on the subject by Nagar Commissioner.	No. 2781—76, dated 25th August 1873.	...	...	42 to 43
83 to 87	*Ryots' roads in the Hassan District.* Forwarding correspondence on the subject to Major Hill, and the Secretary, Department Public Works.	No. 2857—115, dated 28th August 1873.	...	...	45 to 46
89 to 91	*Complaint of Lingé Gauda of Gudihalli, Sirá Talook.* Communicating orders on the subject to Nandidroog Commissioner.	No. 2871—98, dated 29th August 1873.	...	...	47 to 48
92	*Mr. G. Sanderson.* Requesting the Public Works Department to place his services at the disposal of the Revenue Department for employment in superintending an experiment for the capturing of elephants.	No. 2907—545, dated 30th August 1873.	...	...	49

From the Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, (Statistics) No. 6—303, dated Simla, the 19th July 1873.

In continuation of the Resolution by the Government of India in this Department, No. 13—354, dated the 28th August 1872, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to furnish the following information every six months with the statement shewing the prices current of food-grains for the second-half of June and of December in each year, three extra columns being added to the statement for the purpose as shewn below :—

Average wages per month of

Able-bodied agricultural laborer.	Syce or horse-keeper.	Common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith.

No. 2300—Genl. 44, dated Bangalore, 2nd August 1873.

Order thereon.—Forwarded to the Commissioners of the Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg for their information and guidance.

The return for June last should at once be forwarded without delay in the prescribed form.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2307.
63, G.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Dated Bangalore, *2nd August* 1873.

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department,
SIMLA.

"General."

Sir,

I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying memorial from Mr. S. Venkat Varadaiengar, a Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Mysore Commission, appealing against certain orders passed by Mr. Gordon while officiating as Chief Commissioner in April last.

2. A report of this case has already been furnished in this office letter No. 1142—31, G., dated the 3rd June 1873, and the facts being thus already before His Excellency in Council, Colonel Meade does not consider it necessary to comment at any great length on the long and argumentative memorial now submitted.

3. The principal ground of defence advanced by memorialist is, his statement that he was under the impression (paras 16-19) that his journey between Kolár and Chikka Ballápura was regulated by chapter 8 of the Civil Leave Code. The Chief Commissioner has some difficulty in crediting that the Judicial Assistant was really laboring under a

misapprehension on this point, and the extraordinary argument put forth in para 17 can only be regarded by him as indicating an inability or an unwillingness, on the memorialist's part, to view the case in the only proper light in which an officer in his position ought, it is submitted, to regard it.

4. Referring to para 22 of the memorial, it is to be observed that Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar was especially censured not for visiting Bangalore without leave (although this was reprehensible) but for charging the Government for travelling allowance during his stay of three days there. He can have had no object other than his personal convenience in going to Bangalore at all, for as already explained, the direct route from Chikka Balláipura to Kolár involves only a journey by road of 36 miles, while the route, *viâ*, Bangalore, involves—firstly, a journey by road of 36 miles, secondly, a railway journey of 11 miles, and thirdly, a journey by road of eleven miles. The Judicial Assistant only occupied one night in the journey by road to Bangalore, and he might have made an equally quick run to Kolár, for dák bullocks are equally abundant on both roads. The time spent at Bangalore, by the memorialist, was therefore entirely wasted. It was not however this waste of time at Bangalore, which mainly induced the Officiating Chief Commissioner to censure the Judicial Assistant and remove him to another District, but the fact that he had charged batta for a period which was not employed in travelling, and which, had memorialist travelled by the direct route with ordinary expedition, would have been spent at Kolár, as well as the strong disapproval entertained by Mr. Gordon of the Judicial Assistant's statements in the case.

5. In regard to memorialist's explanation in para 29 of his reasons for mentioning Vémgal, one of the stages on the direct road between Chikka Balláipura and Kolár, (a point which was referred to in letter from this office to the Commissioner of Nandidroog, dated 16th April 1873), Colonel Meade, while desiring to accord to the memorialist the benefit of any doubt which may seem to exist in his favor, feels bound to state that, in his opinion, the explanation is hardly a satisfactory one. The memorialist in the letter in question wrote. "I have therefore charged in my bill batta for the time which would be "required for the distance travelled according to the number of halts I would make if I were "to go from Kolár to Chikka Balláipura by an ordinary coach or horse. Vémgal, which is 9 "miles from the former place, being the first stage and so on." Further on, he wrote "I "beg however to state that I did not make the journey under reference by "ordinary marches but by dák." The *hypothesis* in the first sentence naturally strikes the reader as applying to the *mode of travelling* and not to the *route*, and this impression is strengthened when the memorialist goes on to say that he travelled dák, without making any reference to a railway journey or to a stay of three days at Bangalore. The natural inference from such a statement would appear to be that drawn by Mr. Gordon, *viz.*, that he had travelled by the direct road.

6. With respect to those portions of the memorial, such as para 10, which refer to the memorialist's demands as a private individual upon Government, it is perhaps necessary to call attention to the special advantages which memorialist enjoyed as Judicial Assistant at Kolár. He spent nearly, if not quite, a third of his time at Chikka Balláipura, and during the whole of this period he drew batta at the rate of 5 Rs. per diem. The additional expenses which were entailed upon him by absence from Head Quarters cannot have nearly equalled the additional emolument thus drawn by him. Viewed by this light, the claim advanced by memorialist, and the statements and arguments put forth by him in its defence, cannot but, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, lay him open to grave censure.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 5th August 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 240—75, dated Yelwál, 26th July 1873.

I have the honor to submit herewith for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner, copy of letter No. 323 of the 18th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, recommending, for the reasons therein assigned, the desirability of opening a weekly market at Hampápura, two miles distant from the Kasabá of Yadatore.

2. As this arrangement will, without interfering with the trade at Yadatore or any other place, conduce considerably to the convenience and interests of a large portion of the agricultural class residing at Hampápura, Agrahára, Manchanahalli, &c., who grow rice largely under the Hampápura Channel, but who cannot export the same for sale at Yadatore during the rainy season without much inconvenience, I request you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the usual exemption of the sáyer articles, which may be sold in the proposed market, from sáyer duties, for a period of two months, as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 323, dated Yadatore, 18th July 1873.

I have the honor to report that when lately at Hampápura, the residents of that village, and of the adjoining villages on the left bank of the Káverí, represented to me the need for a weekly market at Hampápura for the sale of the rich produce raised by them under the Hampápura Channel, and which it is difficult for them to take to Yadatore, though only two miles distant, during the rainy season when the river is down. A bridge at this place is a great desideratum, but as there is no immediate prospect of one being sanctioned, I think the request made is reasonable, and therefore recommend that the usual exemption of articles from sáyer duty for two months be granted as an encouragement on the market being opened. The day of the week selected for the market is Wednesday.

No. 2334—Genl. 88, dated Bangalore, 5th August 1873.

Order thereon.—As recommended in the above, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the exemption, from the payment of sáyer duty for two months, of all articles sold in the weekly market which it is proposed to establish at Hampápura, 2 miles distant from the kasabá of Yadatore in the Mysore District.

2. It is understood that the exemption will not extend to the *Hálat* payable on supári.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th August 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Official Memorandum No. 49, dated Bangalore, 13th June 1873.

The Secretary's docket No. 996—33, dated 27th ultimo.

Has the honor to forward the entire record in the case of Venkatanarasappa and other Shánbhógs of Periyasandra, Chikka Ballápura Talook, as called for in the above.

No. 2366—Genl. 80, dated Bangalore, 6th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Proceedings forwarded by the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division with his Official Memorandum No. 49 of the 13th June 1873, connected with the case of the parties noted in the * margin, have been perused by the Chief Commissioner.

Special Appellants.
1. Venkatanarasappa, son of Náranappa, of Periyasandra village, Chikka Ballápura Talook.
2. Narasappa.
3. Venkatanarasappa (original Plaintiffs.)

vs.

Special Respondents.
1. Súrappa of Malláru Sidlagatta Talook. (deceased.)
2. Narsamma.
3. Gópálappa.
4. Venkatamma.
5. Rámaiya (original Defendants.)

2. Under the Hindu Law of inheritance, and this Office General Circular No. 5, dated 22nd October 1872, para 5, a daughter's son takes precedence before a divided brother or cousin. In the present case, the Plaintiffs (Special Appellants) are mere collaterals, and were divided off long ago from the family of the 1st Defendant, and it appears to Colonel Meade that the 4th Defendant is entitled to succeed as the representative of his maternal grandfather the 1st Defendant, to whatever shánbhógship the latter held, and that the 5th Defendant should be continued in the post of Gumásta for the same during the 4th Defendant's minority. But this court has only to deal with the Plaintiffs' appeal on the present occasion, and not to adjust the *mutual* rights of the Defendants, which are not sub judice.

3. The appeal of the Plaintiffs is rejected. At the same time, Colonel Pearse is informed that though the Chief Commissioner's order has been limited to rejecting the appeal, Colonel Meade deems it right to draw the Commissioner's attention to the relative claims of the 4th and 5th Defendants as stated above, in view of future possible complications in this case.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 49, dated Thallak, 31st July 1873.

With reference to your Circular Memo No. 1973—35 of the 17th July 1873, I have the honor to make the following report as to the condition and prospects of the crops in this District. Speaking generally of the District, there has been little or no rain since the end of April, so that very little seed has been sown, and what has been sown, excepting that irrigated from "Kapile" wells, &c., has been dried up. A good deal of land has been ploughed, but not sown.

Since the latter part of May, the weather has been, and is now, very cloudy with a high wind from the west or south west; but, as before stated, hardly any rain has fallen.

Should this weather continue much longer, it will, in my opinion, be necessary to take steps to supply the poorer part of the population with work, as reports from the Talooks of Chitaldroog, Búdihálu, Hosadurga, Dávanágere, Harihara, concur in stating that there is not much grain in store, that is I mean among the poorer classes, on whom the miseries of a famine fall heaviest.

In none of the reports, however, have the Amildars said any thing as to the prices prevailing in their talooks, and a report on this point has been called for and will be submitted shortly. The Pávagada Amildar reports however that prices in his talook are stationary, from which it may, as he remarks, be presumed that there is a good supply of grain in hand.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th August 1873.

As regards the Molakálumúru Talook, when speaking to the Amildar on this subject yesterday, he informed me that the poorer ryots had still 2 or 3 months' supply of grain from last year's harvest in hand, so that if rain falls shortly there will be little or no suffering except that the poorer classes, such as laborers, &c., will feel the existing high rates. Prices have risen very much, but he informed me that the people about the southern part of the talook could still get 30 or more seers of rági for the rupee, at the bazar held at Raidroog in the Bellary Collectorate, which is the usual market for that part of the country. Here at Thallak in the Doddéri Talook, I am informed that rági is sold at from 32 to 36 or 37 seers per rupee, that rice sells at 13 seers per rupee, and wheat about 16 seers, and that these prices have not undergone change in the last few days.

It is also stated by the Shékdar of the "Sammat" that there is a good quantity of grain in the place, among the ryots. The Kotwál of the place informs me that he has never known rági to sell at more than 48 seers for the rupee, and that now it is at 32, and that at Náyakanahatti in this talook, it still sells at 40.

I have also spoken with some of the ryots of this place, and they have, as they say, a store of grain in hand sufficient for several months, and they agree in stating that if rain falls within the next few days they will be able to get a fair rági crop, but that the time for sowing millet, maize, &c., has gone by.

The reports from the Amildars of Hiriyúru and Doddéri have not as yet been received, though the Circular was sent on the 19th July 1873, and a reminder having been received this day to expedite this report, I am at present unable to report on the state of affairs in part of this talook and of Hiriyúru.

From the present reports received, it would appear that if the present drought continues, a scarcity of food may be expected in most of the talooks, but till a return shewing the prevailing prices is received, I think from what I have personally heard, that this statement should be received with caution.

If the prices which prevail in this part prevail in other talooks, there must be plenty of grain in stock, as otherwise the rates would not be so comparatively low, as people would not sell so freely if there was real scarcity.

No. 2423—Genl. 427, dated Bangalore, 7th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The rain which has recently fallen, has, it is hoped, extended to all the talooks of the Chituldroog District; but the Deputy Commissioner is requested to keep himself closely informed of the state and agricultural prospects of each talook, reporting to this office without delay any real distress.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 143, dated Toomkoor, 31st July 1873.

With reference to my letter No. 135 of the 19th instant, I have the honor to submit short abstract of confidential reports received from the Amildars of this District.

The Toomkoor Amildar states, that the dry crops are suffering, and no wet cultivation has been carried on as yet; but, that if rain falls within the next fortnight, the season may not turn out a bad one.

No anxiety, he adds, is as yet felt by the ryots. He does not think that the stores are well supplied with grain. The price of rági is moderate: a rise has taken place in that of dál and ghee. He suggests that arrangements should be made for providing labor for the poorer classes.

The Koratagere Amildar reports, that no inconvenience has as yet been felt in his talook by the ryots, and that the stock in hand is sufficient, and that large exports continue to be made to Bangalore and other parts. He is of opinion that the ryots will cultivate miscellaneous crops, should the rains set in late.

The Maddagiri Amildar states, that the tanks are all dry, and that not a drop of rain had fallen up to date of his report, that the people are anxious as the time for dry cultivation has all but lapsed. He adds that the stores are not well supplied, the ryots having sold their grain to satisfy Government demands. He suggests that labor should be provided for the poorer classes.

The Sirá Amildar reports, that the rain-fall in his talook has been scanty for the last 3 or 4 years, that the tanks are dry, and that the inhabitants and cattle suffer even from want of drinking water, that no doubt some of the stores are filled, but that the owners are concealing this fact, and are awaiting events, that the poorer classes have already begun to suffer, and suggests steps being taken to help them.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th August 1873.

The Chikkanáyakanahalli Amildar is of opinion that the non-agricultural classes will be the principal sufferers if rain continues to keep off as it has done, that the time for sowing some kinds of grain is already passed, that the stores as a rule are not filled. He concludes however by saying that no alterations in prices had as yet taken place, and therefore that the inhabitants do not as yet entertain fears of a bad season.

The Kunigallu Amildar says, the rain has not as yet made its appearance, but that the ryots are not as yet disheartened, and that if one rain failed, they would grow suitable kinds of crops when the rain does fall. He adds that prices are rising.

The Kadaba Amildar dwells upon the failure of rain, the deaths among cattle from disease, and the sufferings of the poorer people. He states that grain is being exported to Sírá. He recommends that labor may be provided for the poorer classes.

The Turivékere Amildar reports, that no inconvenience has as yet been felt, that there are few persons who work as coolies, and that the majority of people are well off and possess a sufficiency of grain for their maintenance.

The Honnavalli Amildar says, that no rain had fallen, that no cultivation had as yet been begun, that a great number of the cattle had died from disease, that, Tipatúru excepted, the village tanks and wells were dried up, and that water is with difficulty procurable for drinking for both men and cattle. He opines that the quantity in stock kept by the ryots will only suffice for their own home consumption, and concludes by saying that if the rain puts off falling, very great distress will be felt.

The Huliyúrdurga Amildar reports, that no rain had fallen, and that water for drinking purposes was scarce, that merchants and others are importing rági and grass from Kunigallu and Hebbúru.

It will be seen that as might be expected, some of the Amildars are more alarmed than others, but up to the dates of their reports, the prospects of the season were certainly alarming. No rain had fallen anywhere for a month, and most of the ryots had not availed themselves of the first rains to sow their fields. At Maddagiri itself rain fell in sufficient quantity for cultivation when I was there five days ago. More rain must have fallen since the day-before-yesterday, as the Maddagiri hills were not visible from Sírá. In Kunigallu too I hear that rain has fallen. In a portion of the Toomkoor Talook, through which I passed this morning, rain had evidently fallen recently. From the direction the rain clouds took three days ago, I trust rain has fallen in Honnavalli and Chikkanáyakanahalli, but I have not received any report as yet from the Amildars of those talooks. A slight shower fell at Sírá four days ago, but not sufficient to wet the ground. This latter talook is the one which at present is causing me the most anxiety. Every tank, and most of the wells are dry, and as the last three or four seasons appear to have been indifferent ones, the situation of the talook is critical. I purpose visiting it next month as soon as the magisterial work, which detains me, will permit me to go out again. I think that labor should be at an early date made available in that talook, and for this purpose that tank projects in which earth-work is principally required, should be the easiest to carry out, and at the same time prove of permanent utility. I have lately had only one Assistant in the District. Mr. Srinivás Roa has this day joined, but Mr. Narasimmaiengar being about to take his pension, I would beg that some 1st Class Assistant may be sent as soon as Mr. Narasimmaiengar retires, to take the latter's place.

No 2426—Genl. 429, dated Bangalore, 7th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner hopes that the recent rain has extended to all the talooks in the Toomkoor District, referred to in the above communication, and requests the Deputy Commissioner to keep himself closely informed of the state and agricultural prospects of each, reporting to this office without delay any real distress.

2. With regard to the Sírà Talook, which has suffered for the last three years from a short rain-fall, the Chief Commissioner requests that no time may be lost in bringing forward local projects, in communication with the Officers of the Public Works Department, for affording labor to the people willing to work thereon, and with this object, the repair of tank bunds should be vigorously taken up.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
11th August 1873.

From Colonel E. Boddam, on Special Duty, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 16, dated Bangalore, 8th July 1873.

I have the honor to annex copy of a letter from Mr. C. DeJong, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Colombo, Ceylon, on the subject of cinnamon-seed. The seed may be expected here in a few days, and I would suggest my being authorized to distribute it at once, to the parties referred to in the 2nd para of your letter of the 17th February last, No. 6850—Genl. 1084, also that Mr. DeJong's gratuitous exertions be acknowledged by the Government.

From the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Colombo, Ceylon, To the Secretary of Agri-Horticultural Society, Mysore, dated Colombo, 1st July 1873.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have with the greatest difficulty procured a little more than a bushel of good and reliable cinnamon-seeds, and which will be forwarded by the next B. I. Steamer leaving this, and which I am happy to say will be today to Madras to the address of Mr. Shaw, to whom I have already written as to its disposal to you. Please distribute the seeds no sooner it reaches you. I will present you with another bushel, and will send the same in the course of the month. The cost of transport of seedlings will be very great, as a plant is sold here at 3 *d.* to 4 *d.* besides cost of transport; but however should you say the number of plants required either 500 or 1000, I can manage to get free from my friends and from my own nurseries, but I cannot manage to get a Wardian case. But I will not despair, will try to be of service to you in this respect also. The following are the palms that are known to me. The cocoanut palm, arecanut palm, African oil palm, cabbage palm, fan palm, kitool palm, tallipot palm, palmyra palm; if you have none of these please let me know. We have three kinds of oranges. The shaddock, mandarin, and the common. Have you any rare and beautiful ferns and ornamental firs? we are not well supplied with these. I have supplied all Ceylon almost with the seeds of the "sooly qua." the largest fruit I got was four feet. I lately got a slip of "Weeping Willow" from Calcutta, but I doubt that I will succeed in it.

Your last letter was received by me, and I regret extremely that I could not procure the seeds earlier, the seeds are only ripening now, and as the seeds are for different parties, they will no doubt take all possible care with their little plantations of cinnamon.

Hoping that Mysore may ere long be a place for the export of cinnamon.

No. 2467—Genl. 45, dated Bangalore, 11th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the distribution, to the officers named in the *margin, of the cinnamon seed received from Ceylon, and requests that the thanks of the Mysore Government may be conveyed to Mr. C. DeJong, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Columbo.

*Superintendent of the Lál Bágh.
Deputy Commissioners of Malnád Districts, (Hassan, Kadoor and Shimoga).
The Superintendent of Coorg.
The Secretary to the Planters' Association, Manjarábád.
The Secretary do Coorg.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11th August 1873.

From the Anchó Bakshi of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 173, dated Bangalore, 4th August 1873.

The undersigned begs to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that there is constant complaining against the delay which at present occurs in the running of the mails on the lines between Sakaléspura and Mudigere, which is attributable to the following causes:—(1) There are two beats, the distance of each beat is 7 miles, and the country being *Mlabnád and undulating*, it is very difficult for the runners to go over the 7 miles within the time allotted. (2) There are three unbridged rivers, *viz*, Hémávati, Uddanahalla and Chittanahalla which have to be crossed.

2. To facilitate the running of the mails, the undersigned proposes to increase the beats from 2 to 3 giving a distance of 5¼ miles for each. A re-distribution statement shewing the runners that would be necessary for carrying out the proposal is submitted. It will be observed that there will be no extra charge to the State.

3. If the Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the proposal as exhibited in the statement, it is requested that the Deputy Commissioners may be addressed on the subject.

4. Arrangements were some time back made with the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan for causing the mails to be conveyed over the rivers by means of boats; but the ferrymen invariably do not make their appearance at the time of the arrival of the mails, and although constant orders on the subject have been issued to the Amildar of Manjarábád, there is no improvement. Further arrangements will, however, be made with Local Public Works Department for having the mails crossed over the rivers by means of wires if possible. This will be carried out the first opportunity the undersigned has of visiting the places in question.

Statement shewing the present and proposed establishment of runners between Manjarábád and Mudigere, &c.

Present Establishment.						Proposed Establishment.						Remarks.
District.	Taluk.	Name of Anché.	No. of runners and rate of pay.	Pay.		District.	Taluk.	Name of Anché.	No. of runners and rate of pay.	Pay.		
		From Sakaléspura to Mudigere.		Rs. A. P.				*From Sakaléspura to Mudigere*		Rs. A. P.		
Hassan.	Manjará-bad.	Bettadamane	... 3 at 6 Rs. each	18 0 0		Hassan.	Manjará-bad.	Rakasiddéhalli ...	3 at 5¼ Rs. each.	16 8 0		*Vide* my letter No. 173, dated 4th August 1873.
		Makkakeppa	... 3 at do	18 0 0				Bácharahalla ...	3 at do	16 8 0		
		Mudigere ..	... 3 at do	18 0 0				Anajúru	3 at do	16 8 0		
		Manjarábád Kasabá	... 1 ... do	6 0 0				Mudigere	3 at do	16 8 0		
		Do Letter peon.	1 ..	5 0 0				Manjarábád Kasabá ...	1 ...	5 8 0		
								Do Letter peon.	1 ...	5 8 0		
		From Toomkoor to Maddagiri.						*From Toomkoor to Maddagiri.*				
Toomkoor	Toomkoor Koratagere.	Hosahalli ...	...3 at 4 Rs. each	12 0 0		Toomkoor	Toomkoor	Hosahalli	2 at 4 Rs. each.	8 0 0		Two runners for each beat are sufficient, it being a cross line.
		Gollarahatti	... 3 at do	12 0 0				Gollarahatti	... 2 at do	8 0 0		
		Dásarahalli	.. 3 at do	12 0 0				Dásarahalli	... 2 at do	8 0 0		
		Total ..	20 ...	101 0 0				Total...	20 ...	101 0 0		

No. 2468—Genl. 439, dated Bangalore, 11th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11th August 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 180—54, dated Camp Yelwál, 2nd July 1873.

I have the honor to submit herewith for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner, copy of letter No. 262 of the 25th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, urging the speedy appointment of an Assistant Commissioner to succeed Mr. Rangappa.

2. Captain Hill, I beg to observe, has not exaggerated the pressing need for an Assistant.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 262, dated Mysore, 25th June 1873.

I have the honor to represent the public inconvenience which is felt by the vacancy in the post of Assistant Commissioner of the Hunasúru Sub-Division in this District not being filled up.

2. Since your order to the Magistrates directing that all offences triable by the Sessions Court, save dacoities and murders, should be tried by the District Magistrate, the criminal work in this office has increased greatly in quantity and in importance, so much so, that I am precluded from freely moving about in the District, and lately, owing to my personal attendance being needed by Major Johnson for the inspection of the Mandya tanks and in the settlement of the boundary dispute with Coimbatore, my revenue and judicial work has, I regret to say, fallen considerably into arrears, not to speak of the regular civil work which for some unaccountable reason seems to be on the increase. At present, the greater part of the day is occupied with Mr. Krishnaswámaiengar's trial.

3. Nor am I able to avail myself of the services for detached duties of Mr. Krishna Múrti who has temporary charge also of the Hunasúru Sub-Division in addition to his own Court, as they are required at the Treasury, the work in which is very heavy and requires in itself the services of an officer.

4. Under these special circumstances, I beg that you will be so good as to recommend to higher authority that an Assistant Commissioner may be sent to succeed Mr. Rangappa, as he will give me relief, especially with respect to police duties, not to speak of the convenience that will be given to the public by trials being held close to the spot.

No. 2472—Genl. 94, dated Bangalore, 11th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Commissioner is informed that the nomination of new Assistants is under consideration, and that the requirements of the Mysore District will be dealt with hereafter.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the General Department, No. 256—84, dated Yelwál, 2nd August 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 1436—Finl. 8, dated 18th June 1873, conveying the orders of the Chief Commissioner regarding the complaint of Gulám Husén and others in the matter of the house-tax levied on their property by the Mysore Municipality, I have the honor to report that the chief ground on which the petitioners base their grievance is, that while other military servants of Government are exempted from the tax, they as pensioners have to pay it. As pensioners are no longer in the service of Government, they have no right to claim such a privilege, and the tax imposed on the petitioners is levied according to the rates laid down.

2. From the Mysore Municipal Board Proceedings, dated 10th July, copy of which was forwarded with this office No. 230—76 of the 22nd idem, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, it will be observed that the Board appear to be of opinion that the house-tax is heavy, unequal and oppressive in its incidence, and that I have asked the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, and the President to submit proposals for removing the inequality of the tax complained of, which, when received, will meet with due consideration as pointed out in para 3 of letter No. 1502 of the 28th July 1873, from the Secretary, Public Works Department.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11th August 1873.

GENERAL No. 2473—95, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH AUGUST 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner considers it essential that some further information, as to the incidence of the house-tax complained of by the petitioners, should be obtained and furnished to this office for transmission to the Government of India. The circumstances of the case are, the Chief Commissioner believes, as follows :—

Formerly the ordinary mohatarfa tax was levied in Mysore, and credited to Government, which defrayed the charge of the Police. About three years ago the proceeds of the mohatarfa were made over to the Municipality on the condition that it should thenceforth provide for the cost of the Police.

It was then represented that a large number of the residents were under the old rules in force exempted from the incidence of the mohatarfa, and as it was but reasonable that they should bear their share of the Municipal taxation in which the mohatarfa had been merged, the imposition of a house-tax on all non-payers of mohatarfa was authorized. This proceeding has always been complained of by the parties affected by it; but Colonel Meade entirely disbelieves that the tax is at all oppressive or unjust in its incidence, though the valuation of the houses on which it is imposed may require revision.

The Chief Commissioner desires that the general facts on the above point may be accurately ascertained and embodied by you in a brief letter to this office for submission to the Government of India.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Ordered, that the following letter be submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2503—G. 71, dated 12th August 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2503.
71, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 12*th August* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"General."

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit for the favorable consideration and orders of the Government of India, the accompanying proposition statements embodying proposals for an increase to the subordinate medical establishment of this Province.

2. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in making arrangements for the medical charge of the Chief Commissioner's camp during his tour of 1872-73, reported that the present subordinate medical establishment was short-handed, and that for the more efficient discharge of its duties throughout the Province a redistribution of the present force was not only desirable, but an addition to its numbers in the classes and to the extent noted in the margin necessary.

1 Second class Assistant Apothecary at Rs. 95	95—0—0
2 First class Hospital Assistants at Rs. 60...	120—0—0
3 Second class do at Rs. 40	120—0—0
Total	335—0—0.

3. The proposed increase will cost Rs. 335 per mensem or Rs. 4,020 annually, and allows not only for Apothecaries being placed in charge of the several Jails and Hospitals throughout the Province, for which the services of the superior class of medical subordinates may fairly be deemed necessary, but creates a reserve of three subordinates as noted in the margin.

1 Second class Assistant Apothecary.
1 First class Hospital Assistant.
1 Second do do

4. The want of a reserve to supply the place of those who may be incapacitated by sickness, or absent on leave, and to afford assistance in cases of local epidemics has on several occasions been strongly felt.

5. In accordance with the sanction conveyed in the order of the Government of India marginally noted, for the establishment of a local medical subordinate service, pupils have been placed in the Madras Medical College.—Two of these pupils have passed the final examination and obtained certificates of qualification as third class Hospital Assistants, and, if the proposals now submitted are sanctioned, will provide for part of the increase. It will be necessary to apply to the Madras Government for the other men.

Foreign Department, General No. 1045, G, dated 23rd May 1871.

6. The present proposals have received the Chief Commissioner's best consideration, he approves of, and unhesitatingly recommends them for sanction.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. **WELLESLEY**,
Offg. Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

YEARS.	Revenue. Ordinary.	Revenue. Extraordinary.	Charges. Ordinary.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Total. Revenue.	Total. Charges.	Net. Surplus.	Net. Deficit.
18 .								
18								
18 .								

Extract from Department of Government of India. No.	Date.	Office to which the Proposition refers.	Nature of Charge. Present Scale. No.	Rs	A	P	Proposed Scale.	Rs.	As.	P.	Proposition. Permanent. Increase. Rs	As	P	Decrease. Rs.	As.	P.	Temporary. Increase. Rs.	As	P	Decrease. Rs.	As	P.	Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's recommendation	Orders of the Government of India. Foreign Department. Remarks	Financial Department. Remarks.	Orders.
		Subordinate Medical Establishment, Mysore.	**Subordinate Medical Establishment.**																							
			1 Apothecary 1st Class	260	0	0	1 Apothecary 1st Class	* 260	0	0													The Subordinate Medical Department is too short-handed to meet all the demands upon it. Also see covering letter No. 2203-71G. dated 12th August 1873.	The proposal has received the Chief Commissioner's best consideration, and he unhesitatingly recommends it for sanction. H. W. WELLESLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*			
			4 Apothecaries 2nd „	860	0	0	4 Apothecaries do	* 860	0	0																
			7 Asstt. do 1st „	1,020	0	0	7 Do do	*1020	0	0																
							1 Asstt. Apothy. 2nd do	† 95	0	0	95	0	0													
			12 Hospl. Assts 1st „	660	0	0	14 Hospl. Assts 1st do	780	0	0	120	0	0														
			8 Do do 2nd „	310	0	0	11 Do 2nd do	430	0	0	120	0	0														
			5 Do do 3rd „	125	0	0	5 Do 3rd do	125	0	0																	
			37 Total per mensem.	3,235	0	0	43 Total per mensem	3,570	0	0	335	0	0														

* Includes House-rent and Staff allowance, &c. &c.
† Includes House-rent only.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 12th August 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. G. 1, dated Bangalore, 3rd April 1873.

I have the honor to forward, in continuation of, and as addenda to, Colonel Pearse's report No. 286 of the 20th March 1873, on the working of the Lock Hospital at Bangalore, a letter No. 153, with its two enclosures, from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department.

2. Dr. Ranking's letter was in circulation at the time of despatch of the report, and has elicited memoranda by Dr. Massey, C. B., Major Gompertz, and Mr. Ricketts, which are also forwarded.

From the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Dept. Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the President and Members, Cantonment Committee, Memo No. 103, dated Bangalore, 10th March 1873.

With reference to the President's note attached to the proceedings of the special meeting of the Lock Hospital Committee held on the 20th February last, on which occasion I was absent on duty at Bellary, I cannot do better than submit for the information of the Committee copy of a communication addressed by me by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Quarter Master General.

In that letter I have given free expression to my opinion in regard to measures necessary to a better enforcement of the rules against unregistered prostitutes. I think that so far from restricting the powers of the police as the rules in force in this Cantonment do, they ought to be enlarged.

It is next to impossible to convict any woman of any specific act of solicitation or prostitution.

It is generally reported that women congregate about the barracks, after dark, and in the open parade grounds; and I think that the police should have power to arrest any woman found loitering about after dark, and compel her to satisfy the Magistrate as to her motives; and that if suspicion attaches to her, she should be sent to the Lock Hospital for examination, and, if found diseased, be retained for treatment, and on discharge be compelled to register or be made to quit the Cantonment. But even if enlarged powers were given to the police, it is a question whether a native constable would have the courage to arrest any woman found with a European soldier, under circumstances which would justify him in arresting her. Hence it is that I have suggested regimental police aided by a special detective agency recruited from the prostitute class, as the most likely means of coping with the evil.

Something must be done; matters are daily getting worse and worse. To-day the Garrison Surgeon informs me that the registered women are down to 75, of whom 47 or 62 per cent are in hospital.

If the numbers go on falling off in this way, we shall have a good illustration of the "*reductio ad absurdum*" as the only registered women will be those constantly in hospital.

I would direct the Committee's attention to the concluding para of Dr. Young's letter* (to be kindly returned). Ellen Murphy may be able, and is apparently quite willing to prove that the women she names are public prostitutes, who have hitherto evaded registration. She would be an invaluable aid to a regimental police in tracing out unregistered women of her class; and similarly two or three selected native women would be able to bring to light numerous native women who are well known to be prostitutes, but who now evade registration under the great facilities offered by the rules which are in force.

* Letter No. 35 of 8th instant.

From the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Quarter Master General, Madras, No. 185, dated Bangalore, 22nd February 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge your telegram of the 21st instant, which reached me at Bellary, desiring me by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to report upon the working of the Lock-Hospital at that station, with reference to (*a*) the small number of registered prostitutes, (*b*) the irregular attendance of the same, (*c*) the amount of venereal disease, and (*d*) to offer any suggestions as to improvement in management.

2. I have given much attention, ever since I assumed charge of my administrative duties, to the working of the rules in force, for the suppression of venereal disease amongst the troops, and to the working of the Lock Hospitals at Bellary and Bangalore; and have given free expressions to the opinions I hold, in the several annual reports I have submitted, through the Inspector General, Indian Medical Depart-

ment. I am not aware whether these reports were submitted to His Excellency. The report for 1872 was only transmitted to the Inspector General on the 14th instant, and as it is possible that it has not reached you for submission to His Excellency, I append a copy ; for the enquiry which you have referred to me applies as much to Bangalore as to Bellary.

3. There can be no question that the rules under Chapter V, Act I of 1866, (which are in force at Bellary) and those which apply under a special regulation to Bangalore, have proved inoperative in bringing forward the women who prostitute themselves to the European soldiers. The numbers of registered women, as they stood on the 1st of this month, are as noted in the *margin, together with the population of the two stations, and cannot be accepted as representing more than a tithe of the women who consort with European soldiers.

	Population.	Regd. prostitutes.
*Bangalore ...	142,513	85
Bellary ...	54,155	64

It is well known that at both stations numerous women frequent the out-skirt of Cantonment after dark, and it is asserted by respectable inhabitants, especially at Bangalore, that scenes which are a scandal to public morals are enacted on waste lands and sheltered spots, and even on the public parade grounds in the neighbourhood of barracks after dark.

At Bellary the authorities are fully cognizant of the fact that women frequent certain localities after dark, and at the last meeting of the Cantonment Committee a resolution was passed to the effect that a special detective agency was required to watch these localities and arrest women found frequenting them.

This, the existence of a large class of women who practice prostitution clandestinely, and evade registration, is I believe the great evil to be grappled with.

The police complain that their powers are too limited. It is incumbent upon them to prove an act of solicitation against a woman before the Cantonment Magistrate, before she can be compelled to register ; and they further affirm that the force is too weak to admit of them exercising that surveillance which is desirable. I would add that I believe that the native police man is afraid to interfere with the European soldier, or to arrest women he finds consorting with him in secluded parts of Cantonment after dark.

4. A special detective agency is required, and this I would suggest should be of two kinds, regimental and police. The regimental agency should be associated with the establishment of "Lál Bazars." I do not think, I can advance on this subject more here, than I have already done in the annual report, but I may enumerate the measures I consider necessary to the end in view.

(*A*). The organization in every Cantonment of Lál Bazars in association with each regiment ; in which bazar women should be permitted to reside under the protection and sanitary control of regimental authorities. These women should be required to register themselves regimentally, the Cantonment Magistrate being furnished with a copy of the register by the regimental authorities. Periodical examinations should be enforced, such examinations being carried out by the Regimental Medical Officer, the women if diseased being sent to the Lock-Hospital for treatment, being admitted upon an order of the Officer Commanding the Regiment. This course is recommended in the belief that there are many women who would attach themselves to regiments, who will not declare themselves, and register in the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, as general public prostitutes.

(*B*.) The organization of a special detective agency. Would not a well-selected Regimental Police aided by the services of two matrons old or elderly women selected from the prostitute class, make themselves acquainted with the women who consort with the men of the regiment, and induce them to live in the Regimental Lál Bazar ? I am well aware that the European soldier as a rule considers it a point of honor not to give up the name or names of women with whom he consorts : and from whom he may have contracted disease ; but if he could be made to understand that it is for their benefit as well as his own that they should associate themselves with the regiment, and register as regimental women, he might be induced to persuade them to do so. His Excellency, however, has a far better knowledge of the habits, temper, modes of thought, and springs of action of the soldier than I have. But it is manifest that the present system is a failure ; that the police are powerless to detect a tithe of the women who prostitute themselves to the soldier, or to convict them if suspected. Further at Bangalore the action of the police was recently influenced by an unfortunate occurrence, the suicide of a woman who was well known or believed on what were considered sufficient grounds to be a public prostitute, and who was called upon by the police to register. Rather than do so she destroyed herself. It created a great sensation in the bazar, a petition was got up, and sent to the Government of India, and the Local Government was called upon for a full explanation, and as the police had exceeded their powers, or rather had not adopted the course laid down for

them, *viz.* to convict the woman before a Magistrate of prostitution, they were severely censured, and they are now afraid to act. It is next to impossible, it is alleged, to convict any woman under the procedure required by the rules, and consequently numbers go free who are believed to be public prostitutes in every acceptation of the term.

5. As regards the working of the Lock Hospitals I can suggest no improvement or any change. They are administered scrupulously under the rules in force. Every registered woman who does not regularly submit herself for examination is reported to the Cantonment Magistrate, and all women who attend are examined once a week. I would especially direct attention to my annual report as refers to Bellary. I think that the resolution of the Cantonment Committee, that women who do not appear for examination for a period of two months are to be struck off the register, is an injudicious one. It is in fact offering a premium to women to absent themselves in order that they may be struck off, and thus free themselves from the surveillance of the Police, and of the obligation to submit to examination.

6. I scarcely think it necessary to write more; my annual report touches upon all points. It is the *detection of clandestine prostitution* that requires attention, and this, I think, will be best met by the two measures, a special detective agency, and the establishment of "Lál Bazars."

7. But in regard to the great prevalence of venereal in the 48th at Bellary, I think an enquiry might be, with advantage, instituted by the British Medical Department into the health condition of that regiment *quo ad* venereal disease for some years past, especially with relation to the amount and nature of disease brought with it from Malta; for it is possible that the regiment may have disseminated disease amongst the women at Bellary—Not amongst the *registered* prostitutes, for a very small proportion of them are in hospital, but amongst those who clandestinely consort with the men, who would in their turn be the means of disseminating the disease amongst healthy men.

8. Although His Excellency has, I believe, had before him the proceedings of the Cantonment Committee at Bellary, I append extracts from them obtained for me by the Garrison Surgeon. With the exception of the establishment of "Lál Bazars," the Committee have advised very much the measures I have suggested in this communication, and in my former annual reports. Whether the ordinary police of the country is the best agency to use in the special detection of clandestine prostitution, or whether a Regimental Police assisted by native female agency, and with such measure of support as the existing police force can give will be better, His Excellency will be a better Judge possibly than I am myself; but whatever special detective agency be organized, I have no hesitation in affirming that it should be associated with the establishment of Regimental Lál Bazars as has been so strenuously insisted upon by the Bangalore Committee, as referred to in my annual report. Briefly then, to recapitulate, the measures needed are:—

1*st.* The establishment of Regimental Lál Bazars.

2*nd.* A special agency for the detection of clandestine prostitution.

3*rd.* Enlarged power to this detective police, under which suspected woman or women found loitering about after dark under suspicious circumstances may be taken in custody, forced to submit to examination, and, if diseased, be kept in the Lock Hospital for treatment, and be required to register.

4*th.* That in connection with the establishment of Regimental Lál Bazars, women be permitted to register themselves as attached to particular Regiments or Batteries, subject to the general and sanitary control of Regimental authorities, and to treatment when diseased in the Lock Hospital.

5*th.* The adoption of the additional clause suggested by the Bellary Committee as Section XXXII, A.

From the Garrision Surgeon, in charge Lock Hospital, Bangalore, To the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, No. 35, dated Bangalore, 8th March 1873.

I would beg to bring to your notice that, during the past month, ten registered prostitutes have been removed from the list as having left the station, and one absconded. The list now only contains 75 women, 47 of whom are at the present time under treatment in the Lock.

A registered woman Ellen Murphy, now in Hospital, has made a statement that a number of women are practising prostitution in Alsúru, that have not been placed on the Register, amongst them a Mrs. Johnston and Walker, Europeans, and Welch and Sinclare, East Indians.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 12th August 1873.

From the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, Mysore Circle, To the President and Members, Cantonment Committee, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1873.

Memorandum.

Having perused the two documents submitted to the Committee by Dr. Ranking, Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, the one dated 10th March, addressed to the President and Members of the Committee, and the other a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Quarter Master General, dated the 22nd February 1873, I beg to offer the following comments thereon.

The main points advocated by Dr. Ranking are :—

1*st*. That more stringent measures be adopted, and larger powers given for the detection and registration of prostitutes.

2*nd*. That Regimental Lál Bazars be established.

I most cordially agree in the advisability of both measures. In fact both have been recognized at the meetings of the Committee, and certain steps have for months back been taken preliminary to the establishment of Regimental Lál Bazars. I must, however, dissent in part from the agency which is proposed to effect the objects inculcated.

It is proposed that Regimental Police should, with the aid of elderly women from the prostitute class, be the means of detecting prostitutes who consort with European soldiers. Dr. Ranking says "I believe that the native Police man is afraid to interfere with the European soldier, or to arrest women he finds consorting with him in secluded parts of Cantonment after dark."

Nearly twenty-eight years' service with European soldiers leads me to believe that no police Native or European could arrest women while consorting with them under such circumstances. Such attempts would be certain to lead to disturbance.

On the first introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act at Aldershot, interference on the part of the police under circumstances somewhat of this kind was productive of such consequences, that it was at once discontinued.

I disapprove of employing soldiers for detecting native prostitutes. The occupation is utterly foreign to the habits and feelings of European soldiers. Moreover, I believe it would lead to endless collisions with their comrades.

I cannot understand why a separate agency of some carefully selected men with judicious powers could not perform these duties. In 1856, while at Mayance which was garrisoned at the time by nearly 30,000 Austrian and Prussian soldiers, I was surprised to find only a few cases of venereal in all the Military Hospitals, and on enquiry, I found that the police had the entire management of the detection and registration of the prostitutes. That their powers were liberal, and that the regulations did not lead to abuse or interference in any way with the social condition of a free people.

It was my lot from my situation in England to make enquiry on some occasions where injury to individuals was said to have resulted from acts of the Police in garrison towns, but I found they were always greatly exaggerated.

I would recommend that a Sub-Committee of three members of the Committee, the Cantonment Magistrate being one, who are well acquainted with the habits and customs of the natives, be formed to draw up rules as far as possible in accordance with the Contagious Diseases Act to be applied to Bangalore, and submitted to the General Committee, and that authority be sought to adopt these rules as tentative.

I feel confident that we must adopt liberal views. I dont mean by this expression that rules framed without due care for humble but well conducted people, or even without proper consideration for prostitutes, are to be proposed, but that we should remember we have a great social evil to contend with, and that we ought not to be too scrupulous of the feelings of women who consort with men for the purpose of prostitution, and who would in time be known to any small body of men whose sole duty was to find out their pursuits.

I am not prepared to enter into a discussion as to what should be considered evidence of prostitution, but if it is sought to establish the fact only by evidence of, or little short of actual coition, I fear effectual legislation will be almost impossible.

Where the number of agents or detectives would be so limited, it would surely be an easy matter to fix any instance of abuse of power, of wilful or dishonest oppression to the person so acting, and punish by fine or dismissal, or with still greater severity, and on the other hand laxity of duty, or venality could be likewise dealt with.

I trust that the prospect of Lál Bazars wont lull the Committee into the belief that this remedy will be sufficient. Lál Bazars have on many occasions been established in different stations, and have been given up from failure to reduce disease. I have myself seen them fail. Though I am an advocate for their adoption in Bangalore, and have had practical experience of the working of them regimentally, I must observe that nearly every thing depends upon the regimental management. No rules that this Committee could suggest will produce success without regimental care and zealous supervision. I have known a Lál Bazar stamp out syphilis in a regiment when well managed, and disease return and the regiment become as unhealthy as before its establishment, when left to lax management.

There is one other point I feel it my duty to notice, Dr. Ranking says speaking of Regimental Lál Bazars, the periodic examinations "should be carried out by the Regimental Medical Officer." In my opinion this is impracticable, such is no part of a Regimental Medical Officer's duty, and if this were made a cardinal point by the Committee, the project must, I believe, fail.

I need not enter into the numerous reasons which lead me to this conclusion, but who is to force the first Medical Officer objecting to this duty to perform it.? Is the Committee aware that one of the reasons for abandoning the weekly examination of soldiers for the detection of venereal was the repulsive nature of the duty? Yet the proposition here made is one far more repulsive. In the Lál Bazar belonging to the 2nd Dragoon Guards the women were weekly examined by the Apothecary, and the work was most efficiently done.

I repeat that I quite go with Dr. Ranking in the measures he advocates, and only object to the agency he proposes to use.

From the Officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate, in charge of Police, To the President and Members, Cantonment Committee, Bangalore, dated 21st March 1873.

Memorandum.

I beg to express my full concurrence in Dr. Ranking's views.

The present residences of Lock Hospital women are at a distance from the barracks, and are also filthy hovels where the men are liable to contract several other virulent diseases besides venereal. They are also surrounded by houses inhabited by Mahomedans, whose abodes are liable to be inadvertently entered by soldiers, when a fracas is inevitable; the fact that these mistakes do occur lead the natives to resent the approach of soldiers at all, and as the latter have to traverse several bazar streets to get to the present residences of the women, they are on their way to and from these places after dark exposed to danger whenever they are found alone and in a bye-lane, the more so, if they are at all in liquor as is not unusual on such occasions.

I submit that, as I have often remarked, one of the primary reasons of the present rules being inoperative is that no measures have been taken to make even the opening section of the rules possible. If places adjacent to the barracks (I can point them out) be made over as sites for residences of prostitutes, it may then be *possible* to enforce the provisions of that section. Though not sanguine of success I could then however try (with the aid of the Deputy Commissioner and also of the Sar-Amin) to get men to build huts for the women, whom I might then compel to live in them. We shall then have advanced a step towards the establishment of a Lál Bazar, the advantage of which is so unanimously acknowledged.

For presence of the conflicting opinions expressed by Dr. Massy as to the supervising agency of the Lál Bazar, I feel diffident in expressing myself on the subject, but I note that Dr. Massy observes that in the Lál Bazar of the 2nd Dragoon Guards "the women were weekly examined by the Apothecary, and the work was most efficiently done." It does not appear to me that Dr. Ranking wishes to go very far beyond this. It is possible too that the examination of a comparatively small number of known prostitutes would not be open to the same objections as the weekly examination of a large body of soldiers, under circumstances that might tend to lower the self-respect of many steady continent men. I have at various times incidentally proposed it to several Regimental Medical Officers, who apart from other considerations have observed to me that the inspection of a few women occasionally would give them less trouble than the frequent treatment of men for venereal.

I can affirm all Dr. Ranking remarks on the scandalously indecent manner in which prostitution is carried on opposite to the front gate of the Infantry Barracks and in other places. This has more than once been *effectually* put down by Military patrols moving about between dusk and 9 P. M., and only revived on their discontinuance. If the "provost" staff of regiments could be permanently strengthened and the regimental bazar peons placed at disposal for this purpose, I can assist with the police who (if the provost deal with the men) can themselves deal with the women and prosecute them for an offence against decency, but punishment for the same offence should also be brought home to the men.

I do not doubt Ellen Murphy's statement that a number of women (unregistered) practise prostitution in Alsúru, those she mentions are familiar to the police as base women, but they receive soldiers in houses, and under circumstances that enable them to evade the action of the police. A number of native women are suspected of the same.

I think there is much force in Dr. Ranking's proposal to employ female agency in detection. If once the residences of declared prostitutes could be localized, they could be put under the supervision of a brothel-keeper dependant on fees from the women, and it would be to her interest to preserve the monopoly by causing the registration under her of all women who clandestinely interfere with the profits of the women who support her.

I do not remember the resolution of the Committee adverted to in para 5 of Dr. Ranking's letter, probably it was passed at a meeting when I was not present, but I quite agree in his views on the subject.

I beg also to express my full concurrence in Dr. Ranking's able exposition of the deterrents, which influence the police in their efforts to do what is expected of them.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the President and Members, Cantonment Committee, Bangalore, dated 24th March 1873.

Memorandum.

The establishment of Regimental Lál Bazars has already been advocated by the Committee, as also the entertainment of a special detective agency. Great improvements are expected by these measures as also much experience to be gained, and with that experience, I think, it will be possible, sitting in Committee, gradually to work out the system in a regular and satisfactory manner.

DATED 12TH AUGUST 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, to be recorded.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2544—GENL. 448, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH AUGUST 1873.

ORDER.—Since no representations have ever been made by the District authorities of serious destruction to life and property from the ravages of elephants, the Chief Commissioner does not consider it desirable to adopt costly measures for their capture or extirpation; but at the same time is willing to utilize these animals if possible, and is prepared to sanction an experiment with that object for a limited time at a moderate cost, if the requisite preliminary arrangements can be made with a prospect of success.

(1). Before taking further steps, however, the Bengal Government will be asked if the services of a few trained elephant-catchers can be spared from the Dacca and Chittagong establishments; (2) The Collector of Coimbatore will be consulted as to the probability of getting any of the old Sibbandi establishment employed formerly in capturing elephants in that District; (3) The Madras Government will be solicited to allow the employment of the Government elephants at Hunasúru when required, and further to state the number of elephants they are prepared to purchase, and the rates they are willing to give; (4) The Commissioner of Ashtagram will be requested to furnish information as to the localities infested by wild elephants, their number, and the times of their visiting the different localities, also the character of the ravages committed by them during the last three years.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 16th August 1873.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept. No. 17, dated Mysore, 13th August 1873.

I have the honor to forward for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying copies of a correspondence which I had with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., on the subject of drawing the title-deed for the Fern Hill house at Ootacamund purchased for the Mahárájá. I do not attach any importance to the objections raised by the Solicitors, which, for the most part, they themselves explain away. The only point to consider is, whether this purchase in British Territory will in any way affect the position of the Mahárájá, or render him or his transactions in his own territory amenable to the courts in British Territory. I believe that while the real property in British Territory will carry with it its own liabilities, and may be made the subject of a suit in the above courts as against any authorized agent of the Mahárájá, the purchase cannot otherwise alter the position of the Mahárájá or affect transactions in his own territory. Should I be right in this view of the case, I presume a reference to the Government of India may not be necessary.

I have only to add that it is important to the parties concerned that the purchase should be completed at an early date. I request therefore that I may be favored with orders on the subject as soon as it may be convenient.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, dated 28th July 1873.

I beg to enclose on account of His Highness the Mahárájá, a transfer receipt for Rs. 10,500, together with a letter from Messrs. Binny & Co., on the subject of the purchase of the estate Fern Hill at Ooty. I beg you will be so good as to have at once prepared the necessary deed of conveyance in favor of the Mahárájá of Mysore, Chámarájéndra Odiyer, and executed by Messrs. Binny & Co. on behalf of the executors of the late Colonel W. R. Campbell, and that you receiving from them the title-deeds will pay them on His Highness' account Rs. 10,000.

On the conclusion of the transaction I should like to receive a separate account of all the expenses connected with it.

From Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, To the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, dated Madras, 29th July 1873.

We are in receipt of your letter of the 28th instant forwarding the undermentioned draft for Rs. 10,500, the amount of which we realize to the credit of an account in your name as Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore.

We have desired Messrs. Binny & Co. to send the title-deeds and muniments of the "Fern Hill" property to Messrs. Pritchard and Barclay, our Solicitors, in order that the latter may prepare the requisite deed of conveyance, and when it has been drawn and executed and registered we will in exchange for it pay Rs. 10,000 to Messrs. Binny & Co. in discharge of the purchase money.

It is possible that a question may arise as to whether the Mahárájá is of full age, and fully competent to hold in his own name, landed property situated in British Territory. Please to inform us upon this point.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. Madras No. 51, dated 1st August 1873.

With reference to the last para of your letter dated the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to state that though the Mahárájá as a minor is not competent to effect any transfer of property or to execute documents, I am not aware of any objection to his owning in his name any property which may be purchased for him by the Officers appointed to take charge of his interests.

2. Should however any such objection exist, I would suggest that the title-deed may be executed in my name as the Guardian for the time being of the Mahárájá.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 16th August 1873.

From Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co, To the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, dated Madras 8th August 1873.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 51 of 1st August, and to hand you copy of a letter dated 7th August addressed to us by our Solicitors Messrs. Pritchard and Barclay, relative to the conveyance of the Fern Hill property. You will notice that they recommend you to obtain the sanction of the Government of India, for the purchase of the property.

From Messrs. Pritchard and Barclay, To Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., dated High Court House, 7th August 1873.

Re FERN HILL.

We have received your further letter of the 5th instant, in reference to this matter with letter of Colonel G. B. Malleson enclosed.

It seems to us that the disabilities under which the young Mahárájá of Mysore labors are twofold. He is a minor and also an alien: with regard to minority the law declares the contracts of minors to be voidable upon their attaining majority and upon a minor dying under age his representatives may repudiate his contracts. It has been decided, however, that a minor having paid a deposit upon a contract for purchase of an estate cannot, if he refuses to complete his contract, recover back the deposit except upon the ground of fraud This principle would no doubt apply to a case when the purchase was completed and the consideration paid.

The Mahárájá His Highness Chámarájéndra Odiyer Bahadúr is a Hindu, and under the Hindu law all acts of the guardian of an infant which are such as the infant might, if of age, prudently do for himself, must be upheld when done for him by his guardian. This would mean the guardian of his person and property. The property of the Mahárájá, we presume to be under the protection of the Government of India, and an allowance to be paid through Colonel Malleson, the Guardian of his person, for his maintenance and education.

An alien is capable of purchasing landed property, but has no absolute right of holding it when purchased, and it makes no difference where lands are purchased by a trustee for his benefit. The Crown may at any time claim the lands.

Under these circumstances, we are of opinion that if Colonel Malleson obtains the sanction of the Government of India for the expenditure of the sum of Rs. 10,000 in the manner proposed, there will be no objection to the conveyance of this property to the young Mahárájá.

No. 84, G, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH AUGUST 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In reply to the above, the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore is informed, that the Chief Commissioner is the official trustee for the Mahárájá's property, both State and Private, so far as the latter appertains to the Ruler's private estate. He is perfectly competent to delegate to the Guardian the power to purchase such property as "Fern Hill" for His Highness' use, and Colonel Malleson is hereby authorized to purchase the property as proposed.

2. If there is any difficulty, the conveyance should be made to the Chief Commissioner, but Colonel Meade does not think such a measure is necessary.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 18th August 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 239—74, dated Camp Yelwái, 26th July 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the favorable consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of letter No. 387 of the 11th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, advocating the desirability of constructing a double-boat at Rámnáthapura, and placing the management thereof on a better footing.

2. It will be observed from the copies of the marginally noted correspondence that, on the strength of the temporary orders conveyed in your Muzaráyi Hukúm No. 5, dated 30th June 1857, to the address of the then Amildar of the Arakalagúdu Talook (copy of which is enclosed), the right of ferrying at the ford of Rámnáthapura has hitherto been enjoyed by a certain ferryman at Rámnáthapura on the payment of a fixed sum of Rs. 17—7—8, per annum, to the temple at Rámnáthapura.

Letter No. 453, dated 27th July 1871, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.
Hukúm No. 11, dated 7th July 1852, from the Chief Commissioner's Office to the Amildar of the Arakalagúdu Talook.
Do. No. 5, dated 30th June 1857, from do to do

3. In the year 1871, the roads from Rámnáthapura to Fraserpéte and Yedatore having been opened and the traffic considerably increased, Captain Hill in his letter No. 453, dated 27th July of the same year, brought to notice the inconvenience experienced by a large number of travellers, &c., who crossed the river at Rámnáthapura in a small basket boat provided by the contractor, and suggested the construction of a double-boat and levying fixed fees from the persons who use it without making any distinction between ordinary travellers and the people, principally Brahmans residing in the town of Rámnáthapura, who claimed exemption from the same without any just grounds therefor.

4. In reply to this, Captain Hill was requested to report whether the contractor would agree to pay Rs. 82 per annum for a period of ten years.

5. In reporting on this point, he stated that the inhabitants of the town, who pleaded before him the inconvenience to which they would be put should the amount of the contract be raised, might be allowed to make their own arrangements with the ferryman for the construction of a double-boat.

6. Subsequently the inhabitants having failed to take the necessary steps in the above matter, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, recommended that the item should be rented out; but Major Campbell, my predecessor, not being in favor of the proposal of imposing a ferry charge upon the residents of the town of Rámnáthapura, deferred it for re-consideration when the number of *boná fide* travellers should have sufficiently increased.

7. Being satisfied that the time has arrived for a settlement of the question, Captain Cumming urges the importance of an early decision of the question, and suggests stopping the annual payment of Rs. 17 and odd to the temple at Rámnáthapura and levying after the construction of a double-boat fixed ferry fees from all classes without making any distinction in favor of Brahmans and others who have enjoyed immunity from the toll without any authority or special ground.

8. Although I dissent from Captain Cumming in the expediency of stopping the annual allowance to the temple alluded to, which cannot be effected without the consent of the parties interested in it, I am quite in accord with him and Captain Hill as to the necessity for the construction of a double-boat and leasing out annually for a period of two or three years the right of ferrying passengers and collecting tolls, &c., on certain conditions and under certain restrictions to be determined hereafter by the Deputy Commissioner after consideration of the present condition of the people, locality, &c.

9. Under these circumstances, I request you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the proposed arrangement.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 387, dated Hassan, 11th July 1873.

Adverting to previous correspondence ending with your letter No. 1195 of the 6th February 1873, on the subject of the lease of the ferry at Rámnáthapura in the Arakalagúdu Talook, I have the honor to report that the payment of Rs. 17—7—8, for the support of worship in the Rámésvara temple, though sanctioned by long continued practice, does not appear to have been authorized by any sanad or orders, and that the exemption of the towns-people from the payment of the ferry charge is not likewise supported by any order from a competent authority. Under such circumstances, I would beg to suggest that the payment to the temple may be withheld in future, and the privilege hitherto enjoyed by the residents be withdrawn from them.

2. The ferry might then be put up to auction, and the proceeds expended in the construction of a double-boat, the existing necessity for which was already represented by Captain Hill in his letter No. 453 of the 29th July 1871, and in blasting some rocks in the river to make the crossing safer.

3. In the meanwhile I have directed the Amildar to manage the ferry under Government supervision pending the receipt of your orders on the above points.

4. The favor of an early reply is solicited.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, To the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 453, dated Hassan, 29th July 1871.

I have the honor to report that, since a road has been made from Rámnáthapura to Fraserpéte and another is under construction from Rámnáthapura to Yedatore, *viâ* Chunchanakatte, and a third is proposed to connect the town with Bettadapura the traffic has greatly increased, and the need for a double-boat on the ferry has forced itself on my attention. Much delay now takes place in crossing carts by the basket boat provided by the contractor. The cost of a double-boat to be made up at Fraserpéte or Hunasúru is roughly estimated at Rs. 160.

2. As the proceeds of the ferry at Rámnáthapura are devoted to the support of the Rámésvara temple, the Muzaráyi Officer was communicated with in view to the supply of the funds needed. On his recommendation the contract was ordered to be put up to auction this year, instead of being leased to the boatman for only Rs. 17—7—8. Owing, however, to a combination among the towns-people only 4 pie was bid over the sum given last year. This was approved of by the Muzaráyi Officer, but on its coming to my ears the Amildar was directed to put the contract in reality up to auction. Rupees 41 has now been bid for the ferry on the Rámanáthapura side, and Rs. 41 for that on the Malrájpatna (Government village) side. The establishment of a ferry on the other side may be opposed, but the Government right to the ferry or half the proceeds of the joint ferry cannot be questioned.

3. Before however closing with these tenders, I deem it requisite to obtain your orders in the matter, as the towns-people now urge that, from their need to visit their lands lying on the opposite bank of the river, they are obliged to make constant use of the ferry, and that it is also a tax on the people coming with articles for sale at the market. They further refer to the two orders (copies of which are submitted) passed by the Commissioner in 1852 and 1853; in the latter of which it is directed that the present boatman should enjoy the ferry till further orders.

4. The Muzaráyi Officer points out that the above orders were intended to have only temporary effect and were liable to be modified by the officer to whom the management of the Muzaráyi duties have been since transferred, nor can any order, I submit, be regarded as lasting for ever, since circumstances alter cases, and in this case the need of good boats on a ferry, which has become a main line of communication, is one of primary importance. It may also be mentioned that the effect of the construction by the ryots of the road from Rámnáthapura to Fraserpéte upon the ferries beyond is specially noted in para 45 of the Superintendent of Coorg's Annual Administration Report for 1869—70.

5. The claim of the Brahman land-holders to free passage cannot, I think, be sustained, as no exception is made on any other ferry; but consideration to their circumstances may so far be given as to charge them and market-people only half rates. Pending receipt of instructions, the ferry will be managed by the boatman under Government supervision.

No. 2611—Genl. 101, dated Bangalore, 18th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The growing importance of traffic on this road, and the defective arrangements of the ferry, at present in the hands of the temple authorities, as reported by the local authorities, necessitate the management of the ferry being transferred to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, and the Chief Commissioner directs that this measure be carried out at once.

2. All receipts from, and expenditure on, this ferry will be credited and debited to the Local Funds of the District.

3. The temple authorities will be compensated by the payment annually from the Local Funds of the District of the amount they have hitherto received from this source.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 18th August 1873.

From the Honorary Secretary, Friend-in-need Society, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 22, dated Bangalore, 7th July 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith a *letter from Dr. Oswald and the proceedings of the General Committee thereon, and to solicit that the representation of the Committee may be submitted to the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

*To be kindly returned when no longer required.

From H. R. Oswald, Esq. M. D., Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, To the Secretary to the Friend-in-need Society, No. 757—42, dated Bangalore, 27th August 1872.

I have to acknowledge with many thanks a copy of your interesting report of the working of the Friend-in-need Society for the year 1871.

As a small subscriber to this excellent institution for some years, and as Surgeon to the only charitable Hospital in this place, I trust I may be permitted to remark with reference to para. 26 of your report, that it appears to me that a separate institution for the reception of "cripples and incurables needing medical attendance" is totally uncalled for, not because there are no such unfortunates, but for the very simple reason that your institution is the most fitting and proper refuge for them.

I submit that your institution is analagous to the work-houses in Great Britain, in which institutions a large proportion of the inmates are incapacitated from earning their livelihood by bodily and mental infirmities and incurable diseases, the only difference being that the work-houses in England are supported by compulsory rates, and your institution is supported by voluntary contributions which, it is gratifying to observe, are so ample.

Your present premises may not be sufficiently large for such an object, but as you appear not to have had much difficulty in extending them for the object of establishing work-shops which, however estimable they may be, are not, I conceive, the only object of such an institution. I presume you could obtain further premises for the subject of this letter. You have the machinery available, and it simply requires extension; you have a Superintendent and a paid Medical Officer; it only requires therefore more accommodation and two or three extra servants and some increase of the salaries of the Superintendent and Medical Officer for the extra labor which would be entailed on them.

I most earnestly urge therefore that the care of such cases is the legitimate object of such an institution as yours, and commend it to your Committee's serious consideration. I cannot doubt that if the matter is brought before the public, funds will be forthcoming for the increased expenditure. I, for one, will be glad to increase my present subscription. And as a means towards this end, I would suggest that the various clergymen should be asked to set apart one Sunday in every year, "a Hospital Sunday," for the purpose of collecting subscription for the purpose, as is done in many large towns now at Home.

In conclusion, I would venture to remark that it appears to me a pity the affairs of your institution are not laid before a general annual public meeting as a means of bringing it more into notice.

The Government of Mysore being the main contributor to your institution, I beg that a copy of this letter may be laid before the Chief Commissioner for his consideration.

At a Meeting of the General Committee held on the 18th June 1873, the following members were present:—

President.

J. D. Gordon, Esq., C. S. I.

Members.

Major Bell.
Revd. E. Gasnier.
J. D. Jordan Esq.
R. A. Tambu Chetty, Esq.
J. Coleman, Esq.
S. Hémáji Rao, Esq.
E. Pereira, Esq.
Major E. D. Gompertz, Honorary Secy.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 18th August 1873.

Propositions.	*Resolutions.*
I.—The Administration Report and accounts for the past calendar year are laid before the Committee.	I.—The report and accounts are passed.
II.—Dr. Oswald's letter No 757—47, dated 27th August 1872, is read, and the votes of the meeting requested as to the proposals therein contained.	II.—The Committee having considered the proposals are of opinion that they cannot be entertained for the following reasons.

1st. That the reception of incurables is entirely foreign to the object of the Friend-in-need Society, which has not means at disposal either as to buildings or establishment for the accommodation and management of persons afflicted with incurable diseases, these would require special treatment and separation from the present inmates of the Asylum.

2nd. That the Medical Establishment alluded to by Dr. Oswald in his letter, consisting as it does of only a short weekly visit by the Apothecary of the Bowring Civil Hospital, though sufficient for present requirements (in so much that inmates of the Asylum are removed to the Civil Hospital when ill enough to require it) is quite inadequate for the care and treatment needed by incurables, who require unremitting medical care, their management too being a speciality which could be more successfully carried out by medical men than by the members of the Friend-in-need Committee.

3rd. The Committee of the Friend-in-need Society deal only with destitution, and on that qualification they relieve at present a few incurables, giving them a small pittance, and allowing them to reside with their friends (the accommodation in the Asylum being unsuitable), they feel that this deals only in a very small measure with the need, and they would therefore again respectfully submit for the favorable consideration of the Local Government the desirability of establishing an Asylum for incurables adjacent to the leper or some other hospital, where medical aid could be readily afforded, where the necessary regime (superintended by a competent Medical Officer) could be established; and lastly, where those afflicted with loathsome diseases while tended with every care could remain in privacy. Such an Asylum could be a refuge for many of the loathsome objects who have now to wander in the streets to the annoyance of the public, while it might also in time be resorted to by other classes whose means would admit of their paying for accommodation if required by their friends.

Resolved.—That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to Dr. Oswald, whose letter shall be submitted to the Chief Commissioner with these original proceedings.

The thanks of the meeting are unanimously offered to Mr. Gordon for kindly presiding at this meeting.

No. 2627—Genl. 87, dated Bangalore, 18th August 1873.

Order thereon.—In connection with the subject of the foregoing correspondence, the attention of the Chief Commissioner has of late been drawn to the state of the Langarkhána Institution in the Bangalore Péte, and he regrets to find that the conditions of the grant have been departed from, and that its management is otherwise unsatisfactory.

The Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division is requested to place himself in communication with the Bench of Justices for the town of Bangalore, for the adoption of such measures as they deem necessary to give full effect to the late Sir Mark Cubbon's intentions conveyed in the Secretary's letter No. 251 of the 24th December 1841, addressed to the Superintendent of the late Bangalore Division.

The Chief Commissioner will be most happy to receive and consider any suggestions that the Bench may have to make as regards housing, feeding and utilizing the labor of the inmates for its benefit.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 18th August 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., No 185—G. 86, dated Shimoga, 29th July 1873.

Has the honor to enclose copy of a letter No. 185, dated 14th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner of Chituldroog, and to state that, in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's approval, the suspension of the Amildar of Doddéri, and the appointment of the Sheristadar of the Talook to be in temporary charge, have been sanctioned. Regrets that, by an oversight, the matter was not reported earlier.

A draft notification is enclosed.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chituldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 185, dated 14th June 1873.

I have the honor to state for your information and orders, that I have suspended Manjappa, the Amildar of Doddéri, from the 23rd May 1873, in connection with the several complaints received against him charging him with corruption, which have been returned by the Assistant Commissioner, to whom they had been referred for preliminary examination, with his opinion that there was ground for instituting a criminal enquiry.

Pending your orders on the disposal of the case against Manjappa, I have directed the Sheristadar of the Talook to take temporary charge.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., No. 188—G. 89, dated Shimoga, 31st July 1873.

In continuation of this office letter marginally noted, reporting the suspension from office of Manjappa, Amildar of Doddéri; and with reference to your docket No. 1867—G. 51, dated the 11th July, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the Amildar was tried in two cases of having received gratification, other than legal remuneration, under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and the complaints were dismissed on account of the evidence being contradictory, unsatisfactory, and unreliable. The two calendars shewing the nature of the evidence and the result are herewith forwarded for information.

No. 185—G. 86, dated 29th July 1873.

I take this opportunity to submit the accompanying letters in original, received from the Deputy Commissioner of Chituldroog, regarding several instances of neglect and irregularity on the part of the Amildar.

No. 233, dated 2nd July 1873.
" 260, " 9th do with enclosure.
" 237, " 5th do with 1 do.
" 286, " 23rd do with Proceedings.

The 1st is in connection with the sale of pasture in two survey numbers, measuring 192 and 535 acres for one rupee and 14 annas respectively. The latter number of 535 acres appears to be situated in the bed of a tank, and the amount for which it was sold is so infinitesimally small, that I have no hesitation in condemning the sale as one conducted in utter disregard of the interests of Government. If there was no higher bid than the paltry sum offered, the Amildar should have specially brought the matter to notice. The people of the village have given a statement to the effect that the land would have realized at least 100 rupees, and in 1868—69, when the same piece was given for Batáyi cultivation, it appears to have realized 1,100 rupees as the Government share.

The other facts reported by the Deputy Commissioner evince gross irregularities and neglect of duty on the part of the Amildar; and under these circumstances I feel constrained to recommend that the Amildar be degraded from the post of an Amildári.

It is requested that the enclosures may be returned when no longer required.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 20th August 1873.

No. 2603—Genl. 72, dated Bangalore, 18th August 1873.

Order thereon.—The explanation furnished by the Amildar of Doddéri in the Chitaldroog District, with reference to the several instances of neglect and irregularity brought against him, is considered by the Chief Commissioner unsatisfactory. It is merely to the effect that he issued orders to his subordinates, and they failed to carry them out.

2. In the instance of irregularity in connection with the sale of the pasture land referred to, the Chief Commissioner observes that some enquiry should have been made regarding the parties in whose favor the low tenders were accepted.

3. Under the circumstances of the case, it seems to the Chief Commissioner that Manjappa is not fit for the position of Amildar, and while concurring in the recommendation that he should be degraded, Colonel Meade requests that the post to which the Commissioner proposes to remove him, may be stated.

4. The Chief Commissioner further remarks that the selection of an official to act as Amildar should have been made from another talook, as the Sheristadar of Doddéri, who has been placed in temporary charge of the talook, is in the present case charged by the Amildar with having neglected his duties.

Commissioner's No. 185—86, dated 29th July 1873.

The enclosures are herewith returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, General No. 1731, dated Simla, 9th August 1873.

In acknowledging receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 58, G, dated the 5th ultimo, submitting a copy of the Guardian's Report on the education of His Highness the Maháráját of Mysore for the half-year ending the 30th of June 1873, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has perused with much satisfaction the account given by Colonel Malleson of the Maháráját's general progress.

No. 86, G, dated Bangalore, 20th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the above letter be forwarded to the Guardian to His Highness the Maháráját of Mysore, for information, with reference to his Report No. 14, dated 1st July 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, August 21*st* 1873.

From the Anché Bakshi of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 185, dated Bangalore, 14th August 1873.

With reference to the accompanying communication in original, No. 2329, dated 6th instant, from the Inspector of Post Offices, Canara, and with its enclosures (to be returned), the undersigned requests the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the arrangement suggested by the Postmaster General of Bombay. Covers franked on Her Majesty's Postal Service sent to this office and to other Anché officials will be allowed to pass free in Mysore in the same manner as covers franked as on Mysore Postal Service are allowed to pass free in British Territory.

2. With respect to covers of other Departments in Mysore, service stamps are affixed to them in accordance with the Government rules laid down in para 2 of the Notification No. 1446, dated 28th February 1873. But from the Inspector's letter, it would appear that the signatures of the senders are sometimes omitted. To prevent this a draft Notification is submitted, which, if approved, may be published in the *Mysore Gazette.*

No. 2710—Genl. 491, dated Bangalore, 21st August 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner approves of the arrangement suggested in para 1 of the foregoing letter, and directs that all covers on Her Majesty's Postal Service, addressed to any of the Anché Offices in Mysore, may be passed free, on the understanding that covers on the Mysore Postal Service are similarly dealt with in British Territory.

2. The Notification referred to, by the Anché Bakshi, (para 2) will be published in the "*Mysore Gazette*," and the original enclosures of his letter returned as requested.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1201, dated Poona, 13th August 1873.

Memorandum.

The report of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, on the Mágadi assault case and consequent proceedings, is herewith forwarded for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

2. On a few points only are any remarks in addition called for from me. It appears that great difficulty was experienced in getting the boundary marks put up in the village of Mágadi. Mr. James had held one or two consultations with the Amildar regarding the great arrears in the boundary marks to little effect, and finally told the Amildar to fine those who would not furnish labor; this appears clearly to have been in conversation. I cannot blame Mr. James for pressing the Amildar to do something towards getting the marks up. But he was wrong as well as injudicious in saying anything about fining; it was the Amildar's duty to find his own remedy; and if Mr. James suggested an impracticable or illegal one, the Amildar evidently desirous of evading giving help as far as he safely could, would be sure to bring up Mr. James' having suggested illegal or impracticable action on his part as his excuse. However whatever Mr. James said to the Amildar, it does not appear that the Amildar took any action on Mr. James' direction to fine, so it is difficult to see how Mr. James' verbal direction to the Amildar could have produced the riot and assault which occurred, or what connection there could be between them as is stated in the report of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, No. 129 of the 10th May last.

3. I cannot blame Mr. James for going to the village and meeting the people assembled by his direction. He was forbidden by the Superintendent of Survey to resort to the employment of an outside contractor; the ryots of the village had agreed to put up their own boundary marks, were failing to do so, and the Amildar evidently could or would *do nothing*; his only resource was to try what he could do himself in the way of persuasion; an Officer less zealously inclined would probably have sat in his tent and written complaints. I for one should then certainly have blamed him for not exerting himself personally to begin with.

4. The report of the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Krishnaiya speaks for itself. He blames the measurers and the two boundary mark peons with them, for not arresting certain persons if they saw them throwing stones, but carefully abstains from blaming the Amildar, Shékdar, Shánbhógs and other village officials and police peons who were all present and within a few yards of Mr. James, and the persons engaged in stoning him. All these had local knowledge of the people present, and might have been expected to be able to identify some of those who were throwing stones; their not doing so is not even noticed as extraordinary by the Assistant Commissioner. It seems that many people were throwing stones; of the measurers and peons present some may have seen one, some another, but because all did not see the same man, the Assistant Commissioner dismisses all their evidence. The whole bearing and tone of the Assistant Commissioner's report shews that he set to himself the task of breaking down any view of the case which should implicate any of the native officials or the villagers.

5. On the subject of the final paras of the remarks of the Officiating Commissioner on this case, No. 1448 of the 18th June last, I must make a few observations. I must fully concur in Captain Grant's remarks regarding the unpopularity of the survey and the sources of that unpopularity, as well as the class among which it solely exists. The operations of the survey are to the detriment of the influence of the whole native official class of Mysore; the intimate connection which exists among that class is not unknown to the Chief Commissioner; there at any rate we look for no willing co-operation with the operations of the survey, cutting as it unavoidably does at the very root of their influence. The native officials have the first say, are intelligent and little troubled with scruples as to the correctness of their assertions. I may allude to the idea sedulously propagated by them that the survey was endangering the land revenue, a point which I have directly met in my Administration Reports of the last two or three years. I do not allude to this on mere report; native officials have distinctly stated to me, and I know also to Captain Grant, that the survey was risking the revenue to a dangerous extent and that the receipts in surveyed talooks were much short of what they were in former times. No doubt they were repeating not without satisfaction what they had heard; if a thing is repeated often enough it will go far to be believed to be true.

6. I am sure that the control over the Survey Kárkúns is closer and greater than that of any other class of native official, their duty is a peculiar one, offering many facilities for petty money eating; many vague reports fly about, but any attempts to localize them or bring them specifically home utterly fail. I have myself asked many Amildars privately if things were going wrong in any way in their talooks, the survey being at the time at work there, and always was met with a most indignant denial of the possibility of any such thing existing. As far as control of our men is concerned, we have to exercise it with the slightest aid from the native officials of other branches of the service.

7. The erection of the boundary marks is the sole point in which the measurers and the people came into hostile contact; the measurer reports daily what he has done to the Assistant Superintendent; if the boundary marks are not erected within a reasonable time after the measurement, the measurers' work all falls into arrears, and he is detained in the village after all the measurement work is completed. This he knows will bring him into disgrace with the Assistant; the Assistant knows that he will similarly be brought into disgrace with the Superintendent, and the Superintendent knows that the annual out-turn of work will be affected; a day lost here and a day lost there may not appear to be much, but the aggregate makes a large hole in the year's work.

8. There is undoubtedly some loss of time now in Mysore from causes beyond our control, for we have not the influence to make the people work when they do not care to do so, and they have reason to believe that more potent and more permanent influences are indifferent; we are in a talook for a day, the Amil is there always. There are some parts of India where the local influence of District Officials has vanished away and overstrained ideas of law and regulation are alone looked to; this happily and for the peoples' own good is not the case in Mysore yet; a great and legitimate influence remains to all the powers that be from the patél upwards, and if the people once understand that, to begin with, the patél intends that all reasonable aid shall be given to the survey work, many difficulties will vanish.

9. To shew how completely the erection of boundary marks underlies all our difficulties, I may mention that complaints about the proceedings of classers who have little or nothing to do with boundary marks are almost unheard of; yet the people might suppose that they had more power than the measurers.

10. As regards discipline, I am sure that there is no backwardness on the part of the Survey Officers in doing all they can to uphold it. Every breach of rules or orders is most severely punished; all important cases come before me, and it much more often falls to me to deprecate excessive punishment than to find fault with leniency. Excessive punishment is as much a fault, as the opposite extreme; it renders men reckless and prone to take advantage of present opportunities without regard to their future.

11. The most is attempted to be made of Mr. James' handling of his whip, though no grounds appear to be established for supposing that he made anything like a hostile use of it. I think if any one will put himself in his place, on a restive horse made uneasy by a vociferous mob crowding round him, and ultimately by a man seizing the reins, what occurred will not prove very unintelligible. He had but two hands, one fully occupied with the reins, in the other his whip; there was evidently an argument or altercation, going on, and gesture with the whip-hand would not be unnatural. Considering the extreme provocation from the man who seized his reins, that Mr. James is not even accused of striking a single blow appears to me conclusive regarding the absence of loss of temper on his part. The attempt to put forward a charge of assault against Mr. James appears to be nothing more than the common resort to meeting a charge by a countercharge.

12. The present case is a most unfortunate one, and is, I am happy to say, unprecedented. A European gentleman in every sense of the word, against whose general conciliatory demeanour not a word can be alleged, goes to a village in the pure exercise of his duty and with the object of persuading the people to act solely for their own good. He is in broad day-light openly stoned and wounded in the presence of the "*posse comitatus*" of the talook without the smallest assistance or protection being afforded him, or any after attempt being made by them to assist in the identification of the offenders. Another European gentleman in civil charge of the District, on hearing of this outrage, deputes a Native Assistant to go to the spot to enquire into it, and that Native Assistant makes a report more re-

markable for ingenuity than a desire to get at the truth. This report is at once adopted by the above European gentleman in charge of the District, who concurs with the above mentioned Native Assistant, that "no case is made out either against the ryots or Mr. James"! While reading this part of the proceedings in this case, I can only doubt whether we are living in the year 1873, or whether we are not in the year 1973, with some Sarvájanik association exercising supreme rule in India.

13. Though the main points appear sufficiently clear, there are several minor points in relation to this case regarding which more detailed information might have been of some value. I have only received Captain Grant's report to-day and am unwilling to keep it an hour longer than is necessary. Mr. James and Captain Anderson are both in Bangalore, and should the Chief Commissioner desire any more minute particulars on any point or answers to any questions, they are at hand to give them.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 562, dated Dharwar, 9th August 1873.

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the circumstances connected with the assault committed by the ryots of the Mágadi Talook on Mr. Assistant Superintendent James of this Department, on the 9th May 1873.

2. The main features of the above case have already been brought to your notice. It is of great importance, however, that the departmental action taken by Mr James in the matter should be clearly explained, so that it may be judged whether his action was really injudicious, and how far deserving of censure. There is also a statement made by the Native Assistant Mr. Krishnaiya, in his Memo of the 14th May 1873, and repeated by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. 163 of the 21st May 1873, to the effect that "the measurers were at the bottom of the disturbance," which should not be passed over without notice. My enquiries have been directed towards ascertaining the truth, with reference to the above mentioned features of the case, and my report has been necessarily delayed, and even now cannot be made so exhaustive as I should wish.

3. My first enquiries were directed towards ascertaining what written orders were issued by Mr. James to the Amildar in connection with the case. There are, I find, only two (copies marked A and B, and attached) and they are not, in my opinion, in any way injudicious. Whether Mr. James, in forming the intention of assembling the ryots, and as a consequence issuing verbal orders to the Amildar, acted judiciously or otherwise, must be judged from the circumstances which called for his interference in the matter at all, and which I purpose to detail as briefly as is consistent with the importance of the case.

4. The ryots of Mágadi, in the present instance, agreed to put up their own bánds, an arrangement which had for its sole object the benefit of the cultivators themselves. Had they not agreed to put up their own bánds, Mr. James would have had the bánds erected by the villagers, as a community, at a rate of 4 annas per bánd, and would, in case of obstruction to the work, have trusted to the pressure which the talook authorities could have brought to bear upon the villagers. Had this second resource failed, Mr. James would have had the bánds erected by outside labor, at a cost of probably 6 or 8 annas per bánd. The two first mentioned methods carry with them a great deal of harrassing work for the Assistant Superintendent, but they save the pockets of the ryots, who act against their own interests in not falling in with the arrangements made under either of these two methods. The third plan, of employing outside labor, is one which relieves the Assistant Superintendent of a very great deal of trouble, but it entails heavy expense upon the cultivators, who approve of the plan only until the time of refunding comes, when their eyes are opened, and they are unable, in some instances, to meet the demand, without parting with valuable agricultural stock.

5. Mr. James was very anxious to adopt the third plan detailed in the last para, but I would not, in the interests of ryots, permit him to do so.

6. So far then as concerns Mr. James' action, it is clear that he issued no written orders inconsistent with his position as Assistant Superintendent. But Mr. James did, by his own admission, give verbal orders to the Amildar to fine those who refused to furnish labor, and I am obliged to record my opinion that Mr. James took an injudicious step when he mixed himself up with the enforcement of the performance, on the part of the ryots, of their agreement to put up their own boundary marks. The assembling of the ryots was not in itself in my opinion an injudicious step. The Survey Officers are almost daily surrounded by crowds of villagers, who come out very often from mere curiosity to see the test taken of their village.

7. I now come to the question of whether the measurers and survey peons, as stated by Mr. Krishnaiya in his Memo, gave rise to the disturbance. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner endorses the Native Assistant's opinion, and states that "the measurers seem to be at the bottom of the disturbance." The Officiating Deputy Commissioner can scarcely have endorsed Mr. Krishnaiya's opinion without being in possession of some proof of the accuracy of Mr. Krishnaiya's statement, and as the latter has withheld his reasons for supposing the measurers and peons gave rise to the disturbance, I would suggest that he be called upon to make good the omission. I am absolutely precluded from offering an opinion on the point at issue, owing to the vagueness of Mr. Krishnaiya's statement. The Native Assistant *may* have had in his mind, when he wrote, the illegal collection of money from the ryots, if so, and we are to trust

Letter No. 163, dated 21st May 1873.

to mere circumstantial evidence, I think it must be admitted that nothing could tend more to divert suspicion from the measurers than their willingness to identify the guilty parties, and, on the other hand, nothing could tend more to direct suspicion towards the Government Officers who were present, than their unwillingness to identify the culprits who, it must be borne in mind, would be the very people from whom the illegal collections would be levied, and who, it might fairly be supposed, might turn round on their accusers and prefer a charge of extortion. This is all however mere supposition, but unfortunately Mr. Krishnaiya has put it out of my power to deal with any thing tangible. Unsupported statements of this kind can, I submit, do no good whatever; they may serve to swell the cry against an unpopular Department, but they will never help us to up-root corrupt factions amongst the Survey Subordinates and village officers.

8. Mr. James has very naturally declined to prosecute the ryots with the expressed opinion,* before him, of both Mr. Krishnaiya, and the Deputy Commissioner, that the evidence of the survey measurers and peons, the only witnesses Mr. James can cite, cannot be relied upon. That Mr. James himself can identify any of the guilty parties is, as a matter of course, out of the question. Not only was he assailed by a shower of stones, but the faces of the people were new to him. This cannot be said of the Government Officers, who were standing by, and who must have known many of the perpetrators of the assault intimately. The Government Officials had no difficulty in seeing the boy and the old man who were said to have been hurt, nor does a single incident unfavorable to Mr. James seem to have escaped their notice.

*Native Assistant's Memo of the 14th May 1873. Deputy Commissioner's No. 163 of the 21st May 1873.

9. I submit copies of correspondence as per margin in addition to that already printed under the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Orders No. 1448, General No. 45, dated 18th June 1873. I beg to draw attention to Mr. James' letter No. 12 of the 2nd June, in which a more detailed account of what took place on the 9th May is given than in any other letter as yet received from that Officer. The account given of the disturbance in this letter reads strangely beside that given by Mr. Krishnaiya in his Memo. I wrote to Mr. James and asked him whether he thought it within the bounds of possibility that the Amildar and other Officers who were present should have been unable to identify any of the guilty parties, and I received in reply the letter marginally noted, and copy of which is attached. Captain Anderson arrived at Mágadi too late to meet Mr. James, that Officer having left the talook, so no enquiry was made on the spot as to the truth of the charges made by Mr. Krishnaiya against the measurers and peons; but, as I said before, it is not too late to make enquiries even now, if Mr. Krishnaiya will furnish the reasons which induced him to give his opinion.

Mr. James' letter No. 9 of the 9th May 1873.
Survey Supt.'s No. 338 of the 17th May 1873.
Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 232 of the 28th May 1873.
Mr. James' letter No. 12 of the 2nd June 1873.
Mr. James' letter No. 16 of the 18th June 1873.
Captain Anderson, Deputy Supt.'s letter No. 35 of the 19th July 1873.

No. 16 of 18th June 1873.

10. In Captain Anderson's letter No. 35 of the 19th July 1873, there are detailed, in para 1, certain explanations given by Mr. James of some doubtful points alluded to in Mr. Krishnaiya's Memo of the 14th May. These explanations will speak for themselves.

11. In conclusion, I beg to record my opinion, after making all the enquiry possible under the circumstances, and after reading the whole of the correspondence, that Mr. James did undoubtedly act injudiciously in taking so prominent a part in enforcing the performance by the ryots of their agreement, a duty which he should have left to the proper authorities.

12. The charge made against the measurers and peons must, upon all evidence hitherto given, be considered groundless, whilst the circumstantial evidence throws far stronger suspicion upon the Amildar, and other Government Officers who were present, than upon the measurers and peons.

13. There can in my opinion be no doubt that the ends of justice have been defeated by the Amildar and other Government Officers present, siding with the perpetrators of the assault for reasons best known to themselves, but I consider their conduct suspicious to the last degree.

14. I observe that both the Officiating Commissioner of Nandidroog, and the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, concur with Mr. Krishnaiya in his view of this important and significant case. I would not have alluded to this fact, were it not that I am desirous of making a few remarks upon the subject of the last para of the Officiating Chief Commissioner's orders, No. 1448, General No. 45 of the 18th June 1873. The Officiating Chief Commissioner's reflections upon the discipline maintained in this Department are obviously based, to a great extent, upon the opinions expressed by the Officers above mentioned. I may very safely say that I have myself as many opportunities as almost any Officer in the Administration, of noting the demeanour of the measurers towards the ryots. In talooks long settled, as well as in talooks in progress of measurement, I have had ample opportunity, and have made constant enquiries as to the conduct of the measurers. The feeling towards the measurers is not by any means unfriendly, excepting in some instances when the villagers have considered a boundary dispute to have been settled in a manner unfavorable to themselves.

Commissioner's No. 41 of the 2nd June 1873.
Deputy Commissioner's No. 163 of the 21st June 1873.

15. The village officers, whatever they may feel, do not shew any hostility towards the measurers, because, whether for good or for evil, they work hand in hand with them. The regular ryots, by whom I mean those who have sympathy, and connection with, and who really do something for the soil, in

short, those who reap where they sow, certainly look with no unfavorable eye upon the survey, although every possible attempt is made by interested parties to excite their feelings against the Department.

16. The anti survey party is composed of those idlers who have no connection with the soil, middlemen who have been paying a mere nominal rate, and who may be found in large numbers amongst the official community of the Province. These cannot be expected to like the survey, and unfortunately their opportunities of instilling suspicion against the Department in the most insidious manner are unlimited.

17. The discipline maintained in this Department is, I beg respectfully to state, as effective as a careful observance of very strict rules can make it. The Assistants are always amongst their men; they are at all times accessible to the ryots should the latter have any complaint to make; they visit every village in the talook once at least, and generally very much oftener, whilst the organization of our test system makes it, I firmly believe, almost impossible that a measurer should be able to carry on, without discovery, a system of annoyance to the ryots, even by indirect means.

18. Measurers are just as corrupt as are other native agents generally, and they will carry on their corrupt practices in exact proportion of their opportunities. The survey of a village, which is quite an era in the lives of the ryots, must of course set every unscrupulous person thinking how he also can turn the occasion to his own advantage. The check which is exerted in this Department upon the conduct of the measurers is, I submit, far more perfect than that exerted upon the conduct of the village officers. I have time after time pointed out that both village officers *and* measurers must be held responsible for any mal-practices which take place in the village; but if the action taken to up-root the evil complained of, consists simply of unsupported, and very probably groundless, insinuations against this Department, instead of a vigorous effort to sift to the very bottom all cases of corruption which may come to notice, and to punish most severely all parties concerned, the state of affairs now to some extent existing, and so much deplored, may go on for an unlimited time. In the present instance, if Mr. Krishnaiya has grounds for supposing that some irregular proceedings were going on in Mágadi, I would strongly urge that he be requested to speak out, and let the guilty parties, measurers or village officers, or rather both, for they cannot act except in combination, be punished. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the Officers of this Department have any sympathy with, or desire to screen, their men from punishment. My own experience points to a perfectly opposite conclusion.

19. One of the most fruitful sources of clashing between the measurers and villagers—the erection of boundary marks—is being now separately discussed, and the discussion will, I believe, be productive of very good results, I will spare no effort to make every Officer under me in this Department understand the importance of exercising the strictest watch over their men, especially in those parts of the work in which the measurers might, otherwise, have it in their power to annoy the ryots, by not going out, for instance, to measure when the flag-holders and others are ready, by collecting more men than necessary, by not shewing the proper spots where boundary marks are to be erected, and many other indirect methods with which, so great is the anti-survey feeling, it is sought to make out that the Survey Officers are quite unacquainted. It is ludicrous to suppose that Officers who are in constant intercourse with the people should not know better than any one else, what contingencies of this kind are to be guarded against. Matters which every Assistant of three months' standing is acquainted with have been gravely suggested to me as discoveries by not only Native, but also European members of the Commission.

20. Whilst every exertion will be made in the Department to take away from the measurers the means of all undue influence over the villagers, the Revenue authorities should bring all their influence to bear in furthering the progress of demarcation, when instances of obstruction are brought to their notice. There will at first be very probably a good deal of friction in the working of this plan. The villagers will bring accusations against the measurers, and *vice versa*; but the Survey Officer in charge of operations must be given some credit for being able to keep his men in order, and frivolous complaints might be quickly disposed of by a little understanding between the Revenue and Survey Officers. If the villagers are obstructive, and the boundary mark work is in arrears, there is no accusation they will hesitate to make against the measurers. I must apologize for going to such length into this subject; but it is of great importance that the unreasonable anti-survey spirit, at present existing, should not be encouraged by undue weight being given to unsupported statements to the detriment of this Department.

From the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 9, dated Mágadi, 9th May 1873.

I have the honor to report a serious disturbance which took place in this village this morning.

2. On the arrival of the measurers at this village the land-holders signed an agreement to put up their own bánds, but notwithstanding my frequent remonstrances they have failed except in a very few

instances to do so, and now there are four-hundred bánds in arrear in this village. I therefore told the Amildar to collect the pattádars and ryots at his Cutcherry this morning, and I would see what arrangements could be made.

3. A number of the people were very insolent and crowded round my horse, saying they would not erect bánds; one man seized the bridle of my horse, and others shouted, on which the horse became restive and knocked down a boy; on seeing which, the people became furious, and pelted me with stones, one of which has cut my upper lip completely in two; I was also hit on the ribs. After making ineffectual efforts to pacify the people, I was obliged to return to my tent covered with blood.

4. I have reported the case to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, and begged his co-operation in punishing the ring-leaders. Unless a proper example is made, it will be impossible to execute the survey or erect boundary marks in this or neighbouring villages, the land in which is nearly all in the hands of Brahmans resident in the kasabá, and who oppose the operations of the survey in the strongest manner. Although the work has been going on for nearly three weeks, hardly any bánds have been erected in these villages, though I have been most strenuous in my personal exertions and also in reporting the cases to the Amildar for his assistance.

5. During the riot referred to in para 3, the Amildar, Shékdar, Shánbhóg and other village officials as well as several police sepoys were present.

From the Superintendent of Survey, To the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No. 338, dated Talguppe, 17th May 1873.

I beg to forward copy of a letter received from Mr. W. E. A. James, Assistant Superintendent in this Department, describing a very serious disturbance which took place at the town of Mágadi on the 9th instant.

2. I observe that Mr. James has reported direct to you the circumstances of the assault committed by the villagers, but some explanation of the circumstances under which it became necessary for Mr. James to make any effort to induce the villagers to erect their own boundary marks seems called for.

3. You are aware that under Act 1 of 1865, Section XII, Mr. James might have employed outside labor and had all the marks erected at a minimum of trouble to himself or his measurers; but the cost to the ryots would in all probability have been very heavy, as outside labor has been found more expensive than the nature of the work would lead one to suppose. It was to save the ryots as much expense as possible that Mr. James made the exertion he did to induce the ryots to put up their own marks, and this fact appears to me to aggravate if possible the nature of the attack of these villagers made upon Mr. James.

4. The case is a very serious one as affecting the progress of our operations generally.

5. The cowardly and very serious nature of the attack made by these villagers will, I feel sure, meet with its deserts; my sole object in forwarding Mr. James' report on the matter is to explain the circumstances under which that Officer was endeavouring to induce the ryots to erect their own marks, and at the same time to state that, that Officer's leaning towards the people has always been conciliatory, and his dealings with them have been in every way temperate.

From the Superintendent of Mysore, Revenue Survey, No. 339, dated Talguppe, 17th May 1873.

True copies forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for information, the subject of the correspondence being one which from a departmental point of view, apart from the actual assault, has very wide significance.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 232, dated Bangalore, 28th May 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 338, dated 17th instant, I have the honor to forward for your perusal copy of a memorandum submitted to me by the Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division in which Mágadi is situated. I had received intimation from Mr. James of the disturbance and sent orders by express to Mr. Krishnaiya to proceed to Mágadi forthwith.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 22nd August 1873.

From Mr. James' statement and the enclosed report there is no doubt whatever that some persons committed an assault on Mr. James by throwing stones, and I very much regret that the identity of these persons has not been made out. Looking at the circumstances under which the assault was committed, namely, after Mr. James' horse had bolted and galloped through the crowd, leaving the peons and mózanidars behind, and that Mr. James' lip was cut by a stone which must have been thrown from in front, I cannot but concur with Mr. Krishnaiya in discrediting the evidence of the witnesses who profess to be able to identify the persons accused of assaulting Mr. James, more especially as these witnesses contradict one another as to where the stones were thrown from. The whole disturbance seems to have arisen from a rather injudicious order of Mr. James who directed the Amildar to oblige every pattádar under penalty of a fine to be present at the Cutcherry with two men per pattá to erect boundaries. Mr. James says he understood that the pattádars were to supply labor in proportion to their holdings, but no such reservation appears in the order which was that each pattádar was to bring two men, and if he failed, he was to be fined. Some four or five-hundred men were accordingly assembled and remonstrated loudly, as ryots usually do when they think they have a grievance ; apparently they thought Mr. James had struck their head man who seems to have been spokes-man. In a conversation I had with Mr. James on the subject, he informed me he might have touched the man's head with his whip but he had no intention of striking him. After this Mr. James' horse knocked down some people in the crowd and so exasperated them still further. On the whole, the crowd as a body do not seem to have misconducted themselves ; the stones were thrown by a few, but whether they were outside lookers on who threw at the horse out of pure mischief, or whether some of the principal persons in the crowd did so with the deliberate intention of injuring Mr. James, it is impossible to determine.

From the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 12, dated Mágadi, 2nd June 1873.

With reference to your demi official of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have been informed by Major Lindsay that he has sent the proceedings in the case of the late riot at Mágadi to the Superintendent of Survey, who will have received them ere this.

2. In continuation of my letter of the 9th ultimo to your address, I have the honor to furnish you with further particulars.

3. When the land-holders who refused to give assistance to erect their bánds crowded round my horse and seized my bridle, the Amildar, Shékdar and Shánbhóg were within a few yards of me. It seems impossible that they should not have seen the threatening attitude of the men, two of whom I positively identified, as did two of my measurers and two peons. The Assistant Magistrate places no reliance on the evidence of myself or my subordinates, on what grounds I am unable to state, as I have only had the opportunity of hurriedly glancing through his report in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

4. On the man seizing my horse and shaking his fist in my face, the animal got restive and turning right round bolted among the people knocking down a boy. When I pulled up the horse I returned to where the Amildar and others were looking at the boy, who after the manner of natives pretended he was hurt, when there was really nothing the matter with him. The Amildar begged me to go home as the people were too excited to attend to survey work. I rode off about fifteen or twenty yards followed by the measurers and peons, when hearing a great noise behind, I turned my horse and saw a crowd of about two hundred people running after me, some picking up stones and clods and throwing them at me. One struck me on the ribs, a severe blow, another struck me on the mouth cutting my upper lip quite in two, a third struck my hat, and my horse was also hit. The horse seeing the people rushing again got restive and bolted some little distance before I could stop and pacify him. When I got him under control, I rode to the Amildar, who was then near his Cutcherry about forty yards from where I left him, and told him to capture the ring-leaders. I was bleeding and the people hooting and shouting all round, and the Amildar again begged me to return to my tent which I did.

5. I was unable to identify the men who threw stones, as there was a great crowd, and my horse was so restive and plunging so much that most of my attention was given to him. I did not see at all the individuals who threw the identical stones which struck me, but I could, I have no doubt, have identified some of the others had they been brought up.

6. Although I was at some little distance, fifteen or twenty yards, from the talook officials when the stone-throwing began, yet it is impossible that they did not hear the shouting or see the riot, but they did not take the slightest notice. My peons and measurers who were with me identify in the most positive manner some of the rioters, and I see not the least reason to doubt their statement. They have no interest in pointing out the wrong or innocent men, while the villagers have the strongest reasons for hiding the guilt of their conspires.

7. Since the above occurrence the survey has been prosecuted with the greatest difficulty in this and the two adjoining villages. The flag-holders come late and leave the field when they like, and on some days have not attended at all. The Assistant Commissioner left orders that each man was to erect his own individual bánds instead of giving assistance to a general gang. The consequence is that one man puts up his, while his neighbour does not; they quarrel about the proper number belonging to each, and in the end none or very few get put up at all. They also decline to make them of the proper size, although the length and breadth is marked out by the peons.

8. I have written to the Amildar to request his help, but he appears either unable or unwilling to afford any.

9. I have had petitions from two villages refusing to put up bánds in rice land, stating as a reason that the Assistant Commissioner had told them they might put up stones instead. I am not aware how far this is true, but if it is so, I should like to know what authority if any, that Officer has for ordering the kind of mark to be erected by this Department, and as stated in para 7 the mode by which they are to be erected.

From the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Mysore, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 16, dated Mágadi, 18th June 1873.

With reference to your memo enclosing docket No. 414 of 1873, from the Superintendent, I have the honor to enclose the only two orders in writing issued to the Amildar concerning the erection of bánds in this village previous to the late disturbances. You will see that on the 2nd of May, I ordered him to assemble the pattádars and require them to give assistance. Nothing being done, I called him to my tent on the 8th and ordered him verbally to collect the people next morning. I suggested help being given at the rate of one man for each plough, but the Amildar informed me that so much of the land was garden, that there were few ploughs in the village and that it would not be fair. He then suggested that each pattádar should be required to give two men to which I agreed.

2. It would certainly have been possible for the Amildar to have identified the men who threw stones if he had only been doing his duty; but he says he was examining and looking after a boy who fell down, which, I believe, was the case. It is impossible that the Shékdar, Shánbhóg and other officials should have been unable to identify some of the men.

3. Also after I was struck, the Amildar appears to have taken no immediate steps to detect the rioters.

P. S.—The Superintendent's docket is herewith returned.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 35, dated Bangalore, 19th July 1873.

In accordance with instructions received in your letter No. 464, dated 24th June 1873, I have the honor to report that I have consulted with Mr. James, and with reference to your marginal pencil notes in Mr. Krishnaiya's memo, Mr. James gives the following explanation:—

1st. Mr. James ordered the Amildar to punish by fine such men as did not provide the necessary labor.

2ndly. The statement made by Sítálappa is correct, and Mr. James replied that he had not by him a memo of the amount of land petitioner held, but that whatever amount of labor the Amildar should fix as petitioner's proportion he must give.

3rdly. Mr. James says that this statement is correct, that it is not even suggested that he ever struck Sítálappa intentionally or otherwise; as to his whip "touching" the turban, Mr. James cannot say that it did or did not do so.

4thly. Second prisoner did shake his raised hand in a menacing manner, and Mr. James stated the same in his evidence before Mr. Krishnaiya, as he recollects distinctly raising his own hand in the Assistant's Court to exemplify the conduct of the 2nd prisoner.

5thly. The measurers and peons came to Mr. James' tent immediately after his return thither and reported that they could identify certain individuals; the reason why Mr. James did not ask them on the spot was that there was great confusion, and the Amildar requesting Mr. James to re-

tire, he did so at once As to the measurers and peons arresting the rioters on the spot as suggested by Mr. Krishnaiya, they had no authority to do so, and it is not likely that four individuals (two of them Brahmans) would thrust their way into, and extract prisoners out of an excited and hostile crowd of some five hundred people.

6thly. At the Assistant Commissioner's investigation Mr. James stated that he did not recollect having seen prisoner No. 5 in the crowd, but his not recollecting having seen him does not prove he was not there.

7thly. Mr. James states that he did not see the stone that struck his face, but judged that it was a small one (the size of a lime or thereabouts) from the wound inflicted by it, that there were plenty of stones large and small flying about, and it is not likely that the measurers' attention should have been fixed on the individual stone that struck his face, and in the same way that as there were several stone-throwers, it is not likely that the measurers and peons had their attention fixed on the same individual, but saw different persons throwing from different spots which causes the alleged discrepancies in their evidence.

8thly. Mr. James desires to state that although Mr. Krishnaiya in his memo, and the Officiating Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. 163, both state that the measurers were the cause of the whole disturbance, this was not the case, and Mr. James has heard no evidence to prove it was, the measurers and peons had nothing to do with it, and were only present by Mr. James' orders and never spoke or mixed in the riot in any way, and he hopes that they may be exonerated from the blame unjustly imputed to them.

2. The above are Mr James' answers to the notes made by you in Mr. Krishnaiya's memo.

3. Mr. James states that he is unable, and always has been unable, to identify the actual stone-throwers, and such being the case, I do not think it advisable that any of the crowd should be prosecuted merely for being present at and therefore implicated in the riot.

4. With reference to your memo No. 502, dated 15th instant, requesting me to expedite the transmission of this letter, I would beg to notice that I could not furnish the information called for until I met Mr. James, and that I only met that Officer on my arrival at Bangalore on the 16th instant, so that no undue delay on my part has occurred in furnishing the information called for.

No. 2736—Genl. 496, dated Bangalore, 22nd August 1873.

Order thereon.—The circumstances of this case have been already reviewed in the order passed on the Report of the Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 41, G, dated 2nd June 1873: but the information supplied with the Survey Commissioner's memo renders it necessary to reconsider some parts of that order, and to notice further certain points in the case that appear to the Chief Commissioner to require special attention.

2. Firstly, as regards Mr. James' proceedings. It seems to Colonel Meade that Mr. James was bound to endeavour to get the boundary marks put up, and that finding that they were not being erected as agreed to by the ryots, and that a large number of them remained unbuilt, he was in a measure called upon to exert himself personally to get the work commenced by the ryots, the employment of an outside contractor for the purpose having been forbidden by his superiors. No blame can attach to Mr. James for pressing the Amildar to exert himself and use his influence and authority in the matter; but he should have left it to that functionary to adopt such measures as he deemed the best for enforcing compliance on the part of the ryots with their own agreement to erect the marks.

3. Mr. James' proceeding in directing the assembly of the pattádars at the Cutcherry for the purpose stated by him has been pronounced in the order of 18th June, para 6, as injudicious, and as having been the immediate cause of the disturbance.

Colonel Anderson, on the other hand, considers that the Assistant Superintendent was not to blame for so directing the assembly of the people, and for going there to meet them, and adds that he would have blamed Mr. James if he had not, under the circumstances, exerted himself personally to get the marks erected, and had, instead of doing so, confined himself to remaining in his tent and writing complaints.

Viewing the case *after the event* by the light of the unfortunate results of the measure, it is certainly to be regretted that, instead of adopting it, Mr. James did not take the more judicious and proper course of addressing the Deputy Commissioner on the subject; but Colonel Meade is unable to question the fairness of the Survey Commissioner's opinion that the Assistant Superintendent was bound to exert himself personally to get the work done, and it will, he thinks, be sufficient to point out that, while an energetic performance of duty is of course to be commended, no Officer of the Survey should incur unnecessary risk by adopting unusual or extraordinary measures in such matters as that under review, especially when a reference to the local responsible authority is within his power.

At the same time, it does not appear, from the papers submitted in the case, that there was any special ground for apprehending that the assembly of the pattádars might be attended with the risk of a disturbance; and, so far as the Chief Commissioner can judge from them, if a misapprehension existed as to the object of their assembly, the person responsible therefor was the Amildar, at whose Cutcherry the assembly was to take place, who was aware of the agreement entered into by the ryots to erect the marks, and their neglect to fulfil the same, and whose duty it was to enforce that agreement vigorously when Mr. James brought to his notice that it was being grossly neglected to the detriment and delay of the survey operations.

Had the Amildar been equal to his duty and performed it properly on the occasion, it can hardly be doubted that the assembly of the pattádars would never have been attended with the results that occurred.

4. As regards the immediate circumstances that attended the disturbance, there appears to be no ground for supposing that Mr. James was guilty of violent or threatening action of any sort towards any of the ryots present, and Colonel Meade regards the accusation on that head brought against him, referred to in the commencement of the Assistant Commissioner's Memorandum, as being simply unfounded.

What *is* clear is—(1) that Mr. James was treated with gross rudeness almost amounting to violence by some of those of the assembled ryots who were nearest him, one of whom seized the bridle of his horse, causing the animal to bolt and to knock down some of those around him; (2) that he was afterwards pelted with stones, some of which struck and might have seriously injured him, and in the throwing of which several persons appear to have been concerned; and (3) that the Amildar and his subordinates failed altogether in maintaining order on the occasion and protecting Mr. James from the violence so offered to him.

Secondly, as regards the enquiry instituted in the case by the Native Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-Division in which Mágadi is situated.

5. In paras 3 and 4 of the order of 18th June, this enquiry is pronounced to have been defective, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner recorded his opinion that there had been a failure of justice in consequence, which would probably not have occurred, had an European Assistant been deputed to conduct the investigation of the case. Mr. Gordon further considered that both the Amildar and the Killédar had been wanting in their duty on the occasion, and directed their suspension, pending the submission by them of a full explanation of their conduct.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
22nd August 1873.

6. As viewed by the light of the further information now furnished by the enclosures to the Survey Commissioner's Memo, Colonel Meade is compelled to record his extreme dissatisfaction with the enquiry held by Mr. Assistant Commissioner, Krishnaiya, and its barren and impotent results, and to express his surprise at the manner in which this inefficient proceeding appears to have been accepted and concurred in, almost as a matter of course, by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the District and the Officiating Commissioner of the Division. The former officer states his concurrence with the Assistant Commissioner that no case had been made out either against the ryots or Mr. James, and the Officiating Commissioner accepts the conclusions drawn by the Deputy Commissioner from the Assistant Commissioner's report. Yet, the undoubted fact remains, that an European Officer in the performance of his duty was insulted, hooted, and pelted by an angry and hostile mob in open day light, at the Head Quarters' Cutcherry and in presence of the Sub-Magistrate, the Chief Police Officer, and the other officials of the talook, who were helpless to protect him: that he and his horse were struck by several stones on the occasion, and that he was hurt by stones and might have been very seriously injured.

7. It was in Colonel Meade's opinion the clear duty of the Deputy Commissioner himself to have at once proceeded to the spot, and to have held a full enquiry without delay into the whole of the circumstances of this very serious case and to have seen that justice was promptly meted out to the perpetrators of so bold an outrage; and he must express his extreme regret that the Deputy Commissioner did not adopt this course. If there was any thing in Mr. James' own conduct or proceedings that laid him open to censure, such would, as a matter of course, have been reported and noticed in a fitting way: but the Government can, under no circumstances, tolerate violence towards any of its officers, European or Native, when in the performance of their duty, by persons of any class; and prompt and special action is imperatively demanded, in any case of the sort that may unfortunately occur, from those whose duty it is to protect the servants of the State against violence, and to repress disturbance of all or any description.

8 On a full consideration of the salient features of the case, as now before the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Meade has no hesitation in deciding that the suspension of the Amildar and Killédar shall be extended to the term of three months. The explanation of these officials which has been already under consideration, clears up some points in connection with their proceedings on the occasion of the disturbance, but does not relieve them from the charge of inefficiency in the performance of their respective duties, to which the causes of the disturbance and its results, as regarded Mr. James, were clearly due.

9. With respect to the assembled pattádars, a large proportion of whom must have been more or less concerned in the circumstances attending the outrage under consideration, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that some punishment should, if possible, be imposed on them, and that the proper mode of inflicting the same will be the quartering of a Special Police Force at the Talook Head Quarters, the cost of which shall be defrayed by all the parties who were assembled on the occasion. The Commissioner of the Division will be directed to submit, with the least possible delay, a list of the pattádars who were summoned so to attend at the Cutcherry, and who, there is reason to believe, were actually present then and there, when final orders will be passed on this point.

10. In perusing the papers connected with this case, the Chief Commissioner's attention has been drawn to the unsatisfactory feeling that appears to exist between the Survey and Settlement Department and some of the Subordinate Local Revenue Officers of the Administration, which he has already on more than one previous occasion had reason to notice.

11. The origin of this feeling as regards the local officers, seems to have been in some degree due—(1) to the idea that the Survey Department is an extraneous and foreign establishment, occupying only a temporary position in the Province; and (2) to the opinion that the action of its subordinates is oppressive towards the people. Colonel Anderson is also no doubt correct in the view that the operations of the Department are specially distasteful to a large and influential class of native officials and others, whose influence and profits from the lands held by them will unavoidably be more or less detrimentally affected by those operations.

12. Colonel Meade does not doubt that the Survey subordinates have at times taken advantage of the opportunities afforded them in the prosecution of their work, to levy exactions on the ryots, where they could do so successfully and without serious risk of being called to account and punished therefor: and that they will continue to do so, more or less, in spite of every effort to suppress such practices on the part of their departmental superiors.

13. But he is satisfied that their influence and opportunities for such misdeeds, or for needlessly troubling the ryots, will be exactly in inverse ratio to the fitness for their duties of the Amildar and subordinate revenue officials of a talook, and the efficiency of village patéls, and it is essential that all the higher Revenue Officers of the Administration shall recognize this fact, and shall exert their influence and authority to compel these classes to do their work in this matter effectively, so that, while on the one hand, they co-operate heartily with the Survey Officers in carrying out promptly, and at a minimum of cost and labor to the ryots, all that is absolutely required in connection with their operations: on the other, they shall protect the people, as far as may be possible, from exaction or oppression of the nature now so freely ascribed, in some quarters, to the Survey subordinates, but which could hardly flourish, as alleged, if the Revenue Officers and officials took the proper steps to prevent it

The Chief Commissioner deems it necessary to add here that he believes the stories current on this latter point are very much exaggerated.

14. With regard to any detrimental effect on the operations of the Survey, that may result from the idea that it is an outside Department merely temporarily employed in Mysore, Colonel Meade begs to impress on all concerned that it is as much a State Establishment as any other in the Province, and that its officers and operations are entitled to the fullest aid and support of every Mysore official, so far as such is needed in the due performance of the duties devolving on this Department.

On the other hand, it may be proper to add that the Officers of the Survey must look to, and depend on the local officials for such aid when they need it, and should not endeavour to overcome their difficulties by independent action on their own part, of a questionable or irregular character.

15. Without a full accord and proper understanding between the Survey and Revenue Officers, it is impossible that the settlement operations can progress satisfactorily and with due despatch, and the Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of urging on both classes of Officers the imperative necessity of their working cordially together in the interests of the people and the Government, and so rendering a recurrence of such an event as that which forms the subject of these remarks, impossible.

At the same time Colonel Meade is bound to state that the Survey Department has on several occasions acknowledged in grateful terms the cordial aid it has received from several officers and talook officials, and that he fully believes that it is only necessary to bring the subject, in the way that has now been done, to the notice of the officers of the Administration generally, to ensure the removal, so far as such is within their power, of all substantial ground for complaint in future.

16. The question of the proper measures to be taken for the due erection of boundary marks, with the least inconvenience to the ryots, is under separate consideration and need not be discussed here.

17. Colonel Meade cannot close these observations without expressing his dissatisfaction at the great delay that has occurred in the submission of the reports required to enable him to review and pass final orders in the case. Had the course pointed out in para 7 been adopted, the whole of the circumstances would have been fully investigated on the spot immediately after the occurrence, and it would have been quite unnecessary to have called for any further reports and to have deferred the final disposal of the case till their receipt.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts,
To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Bangalore,
No. 405, dated Bangalore, 15th August 1873.

In transmitting the correspondence noted in the margin, for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to state that Hospital Assistant C. Subbaráyalu Náidu, No. 549, having lost the confidence of the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, I beg to solicit that the Chief Commissioner may be moved to apply to the Madras Government with a view to the Hospital Assistant's being relegated to military duty, and an intelligent subordinate sent instead.

1. The Military Assistant's Letter No. 380—69 of 5th August 1873.
2. Copy of Correspondence between the Military Assistant and Mr. Apothecary Sausman.
3. A Certificate.
4. D. No. 637 dated 6th August 1873 rom Secretary to the Mysore Commissioner.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Surgeon, Mysore Commission,
General No. 380—69, dated Bangalore, 5th August 1873.

I have the honor to bring to your notice the conduct of Hospital Assistant Subbaráyalu Náidu, lately in charge of the Kolár Dispensary, for having given a certificate of recovery to a Silédar post-dating it 60 days subsequent to any medical relief having been given.

The circumstances are as follows. It was reported to me that Silédar Syed Ahamed, whose station should have been with his Risála at Bágépalli, had remained in Kolár under medical treatment since February last, and that he was not sick. I therefore applied to the Apothecary at Kolár for information. From his reply I learnt that the Silédar was under treatment to 21st April. Meanwhile the Silédar was ordered into Bangalore and a recovery certificate dated 21st June 1873, signed by the Hospital Assistant referred to, was forwarded to me by the Regimentdar. This Certificate I sent to the Apothecary at Kolár for explanation.

From Mr. Sausman's reply it appears that the man received no relief after 21st April, and that the Hospital Assistant himself left Kolár on the 20th June. Unless therefore the certificate is a forgery, the Assistant has connived at the malingering of this Silédar for two months.

An examination of the certificate discloses an erasure over the date as if there had been a correction made.

I enclose copies of correspondence as per margin and certificate in original, to be obligingly returned. I need scarcely remark upon the importance which attaches to the grant of medical certificates by Subordinates at outstations and of the danger to discipline if given inadvisedly or corruptly.

Docket, No. 348—61, dated 24th June 1873, to the Apothecary, Kolár District.
Letter, No. 54, dated 28th July 1873, from the Apothecary, Kolar District.
Docket, No. 383—66, dated 1st July 1873, to the Apothecary.
Letter, No. 57, dated 1st August 1873, from the Apothecary.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Apothecary, Kolár
District, No. 348—61, dated Bangalore, 24th July 1873.

It has been reported that No. 52 Silédar Syed Ahmed of the 5th Risála, 6th Regiment, was under treatment at the Kolár Dispensary from February last. Apothecary Mr. Sausman will be so good as to inform the date of the Silédar's admission and discharge, and the sickness he has been suffering from.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd August 1873.

From the Apothecary in Medical Charge, Kolár District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 51, dated Kolár, 28th July 1873.

With reference to your No. 348—61 of the 24th instant, I beg to state that Silédar Syed Ahmed of the 5th Risála, 6th Regiment, was under treatment at the Kolár Dispensary from 13th March to 2nd April, suffering from ague; but on the 3rd April he was re-admitted for bronchitis and remained under treatment till the 21st April 1873.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Apothecary in Medical Charge, Kolár District, No. 368—66, dated Bangalore, 31st July 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 51 of the 28th instant, encloses certificate No. 73 (to be returned) from C. Subbaráyalu Náidu, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, certifying that Silédar Syed Ahmed of the 6th Regiment was fit for duty on the 21st June, whereas it appears by your letter that he was under treatment till 21st April. Explanation requested.

From the Apothecary in Medical Charge, Kolár District, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 57, dated Kolár, 1st August 1873.

With reference to your No. 368—66, dated 31st July, enclosing certificate from Hospital Assistant Subbaráyalu Náidu and herewith returned. I beg to state that the Silédar was under treatment at the Dispensary during my absence with the Officiating Chief Commissioner at Nandi, and while the Hospital Assistant was in charge. On a reference to the Hospital records, I do not find the Silédar's name entered in the prescription book after the 21st April; the date of discharge in the register is left blank, and if he was under treatment subsequent to that date, there is nothing to shew that such was the case.

I assumed medical charge of the District on the 18th June, and the Hospital Assistant had no authority to grant a certificate dated 21st June, but on looking over the book in which the certificates are entered, I find that the certificate was granted to Silédar Syed Ahmed under date the 18th June, (the day I took over charge) and cannot account for the enclosed bearing date the 21st June, the Hospital Assistant having left the station on the 20th June 1873.

Certificate granted by C. Subbaráyalu Náidu, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Kolár District, No. 73, dated Kolár, 21st June 1873.

This is to certify that Syed Ahmed, No. 52, 6th Regiment, 5th Risála is fit for duty.

From the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, To the Deputy Surgeon-General, I. M. D., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, No. 637, dated Bangalore, 6th August 1873.

Has the honor to forward, in original, the correspondence noted in the margin, for your information, and to state that the conduct of Hospital Assistant C. Subbaráyalu Náidu has been twice before complained against, within the last 14 months, once for forgery for which he was tried, and once for attempting to take a bribe. Moreover his habits are suspected of being intemperate.

(a) The Military Assistant's letter No. 380—69 of the 5th August 1873.
(b) Copy of correspondence between the Military Assistantand Apothecary, Mr. Sussman.
(c) Certificate.

Begs therefore to suggest that his case may be reported to the Surgeon-General at Madras, with **a view to his again being placed under military discipline.**

No. 2752—Genl. 501, dated Bangalore, 23rd August 1873.

Order thereon.—Before orders are passed in this case, the Chief Commissioner desires that the Hospital Assistant C. Subbaráyalu Náidu may be called upon to explain his conduct in connection with the points noticed in the foregoing correspondence.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd August 1873.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, in charge of the Madras Party, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, General Department, No. 292, dated Bangalore, 19th August 1873.

The recent operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India having, so far as the great triangulation is concerned, come to an end in Mysore, it may be interesting and valuable to place the following facts on record in the Chief Commissioner's Office.

2. In the beginning of this century a network of triangulation was thrown across the country between the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts, including Mysore, by Colonel Lambton and his Assistants, and a base-line was measured in 1804, two or three miles east of Bangalore Cantonment, between the villages of Bánswádi and Arralúr. Colonel Lambton's principal triangulation has proved to be very good, but not at all comparable for accuracy with that of the present Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, and it was necessary to revise it ; but the present triangulation has been confined mainly to two lines or "*Series*" of triangles, in double array ; one running north and south in the centre of the continent passing through the Bangalore District, and forming part of the Series (of triangles) called the "*Great Arc*," the back-bone of Indian Geodesy, stretching from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin ; the other, an east-and-west line, or *Longitudinal Series*, also running through Bangalore and extending from Madras to Mangalore.

3. The Madras Party of the Great Trigonometical Survey brought the latter series into Mysore, between the Mugali and Náyikanéri Passes and as far as Bangalore, in 1865—66.

4. During the field season, 1866—67, this series was carried some 40 miles to the west of Bangalore, and the great arc triangulation was also carried from Bangalore southward beyond the borders of Mysore.

5. In 1867—68 a base-line of verification was measured at Bangalore, commencing from a point close to the old Mantapa between the Balary and Nandidroog roads, and extending nearly seven (6·834) miles to the north-east from that point.

The great triangulation was extended westwards, nearly as far as Chennaráyapatna, a minor or branch series being carried southward from Mélkóte to Seringapatam and Mysore.

Some minor triangulation was also done about the new base-line, and connecting Colonel Lambton's base-line of 1804, and his astronomical station of Doddagunta, which is on the high ground 300 yards north of the Madars Railway, at about 2 miles from the Bangalore Railway Station.

6. During the season 1868—69, the trigonometrical parties in South India were all employed in the measurement of the Cape Comorin base-line, and little was done in Mysore beyond two sets of pendulum observations by Captain Basevi, R. E., one at each end of the new Bangalore base-line.

7. In 1869—70, the great arc triangulation was carried from near Bangalore northwards beyond the boundary of the Province. Astronomical observations for latitude were also made at three of the stations near Bangalore.

8. In 1871—72, the great triangulation was extended from Chennaráyapatna westwards to Manjarábád and the Western Ghâts.

9. Lastly, during the past season (1872—73) it has been extended along the Western Ghâts northwards as far as Chandragutti and the Gérsappa (or Kurkanni) waterfalls, on the extreme north west border of Mysore, where it has closed upon the triangulation previously brought there from the northward, and thus completed the great triangulation in the Province of Mysore, which may be briefly summarized as consisting of three double series, or lines, of triangles, one the "great arc" running north and south through Bangalore from Pávagada to Kánakánahalli, 100 miles in length, and about 30 miles wide; the second, running east and west, also through Bangalore, from Múlabágalu in Kolár, to Manjarábád, Kudare Múk, 200 miles, with an average width of 30 miles.

The 3rd series covers the Nagar Malnád or *Western Ghâts* country, from Chendragutti to Kudare Múk, 90 miles in length by 20 to 30 in breadth.

10. A good deal of minor triangulation has been done about Bangalore and Mysore.

11. The principal hill peaks and land marks that could be seen from two or more of the principal stations, have been fixed ; but it is much to be regretted that want of means prevented more being done

towards multiplying the number of trigonometrical points, as the great triangulation is on too large a scale to be sufficiently useful for ordinary topographical and revenue survey purposes, and must eventually be broken up into a net work of smaller triangles; but this can now be done to any extent desirable, at a comparatively small cost, with very inferior instruments, and without fear of any error accumulating.

12. A base-line for linear verification has been measured, and astronomical observations have been taken (principally at stations near Bangalore) for the determination of the latitude, azimuth, the force of gravity (or earth's attraction); the amount and direction of the magnetic force has been observed; and lastly, observations have been made for determining the difference of longitude by means of the Electric Telegraph between Bangalore, Madras and Mangalore.

13. The results of the triangulation have been (or will shortly be) published in preliminary charts, shewing the relative position of all the Trigonometrical Stations and points fixed, giving their latitude, longitude and height above sea, and the length and azimuth, (or direction with the Meridian) of the lines between them.

14. To give a notion of the accuracy attained in these operations it may be stated that the computed length of the Bangalore base-line of 1868, as derived through the great triangulation brought from the Calcutta base *viâ* Madras, (a distance of more than 1,000 miles and a work of many years), was found to differ from its measured value in 1868 by less than one inch. And again, the closing discrepancy or *circuit error* on the terminal line near Chandragutti (over 19 miles long) is found to be an inch and a quarter in length, 5 feet in height, 7 feet in latitude, 19 feet in longitude, and 3 seconds in direction; the *circuit* being more than 1,000 miles in length.

15. On the other hand, the trigonometrical heights are subject to several disturbing causes over which we have no control, such as the variable amount of the terrestrial atmospheric refraction on different days; also the variable deflection of the plumb line, owing to peculiar local or mountain attraction.

To this cause may perhaps be attributed the fact that the trigonometrical heights originating from the sea level at Madras terminate on the sea level at Mangalore with an apparent error of 10 feet.

16. The stations marking the ends of the base-line measured by Colonel Lambton in 1804, as also his astronomical Station of Doddagunta, have been very fortunately discovered, although they were—one entirely, and the other two very nearly—lost to sight beneath the surface of ploughed fields, the foundations and lower (⊙) marks alone remaining to prove their identity.

17. The result of the connection proves that Colonel Lambton's distances derived from this base are too small by five or six (5"366) inches per mile.

Colonel Lambton's heights, of points North, East, and South, of Bangalore, are found to be 30 to 40 feet greater, whilst those to the West are nearly as much less, than the new trigonometrical values.

18 Very few of the old stations (⊙) marks have been found in the positions in which they were left, unless in the cases in which they were engraved on the bare rock. It is to be hoped that the station (⊙) marks of the present survey will be better preserved.

19. The principal stations consist of a station (⊙) mark engraved on the rock, or on a large stone in the foundation, with a masonry pillar carrying another (⊙) mark flush with its surface, and with the platform of earth and stones, 16 feet square, which is always built up around it. After the completion of the observations, these station (⊙) marks have been finally closed by a masonry pillar 3½ feet high, with cross (+) lines engraved on it, plumb over the original station (⊙) mark, for ordinary reference, and this again has been invariably covered with a pile of earth and stones, and the whole then made over to the charge of the village head-man, with orders to report regularly from time to time to the Amildar the state of its preservation, or the occurrence of any damage. Lists of all the principal stations delivered to the local Village Officials have been submitted annually in June, at the close of each field season, to the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for intimation to the District Civil authorities.

20. It remains to be stated that the Trigonometrical Survey Parties have always met with attention and assistance from the Civil Officers of the Mysore Government; and in general from the inhabitants. Along the Western Ghâts and in the Kadoor Malnâd almost alone was any delay experienced.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th August 1873.

No. 2753—Genl. 502, dated Bangalore, 23rd August 1873.

Order thereon.—In conveying his best thanks for the very interesting letter recorded above, the Chief Commissioner desires to express his satisfaction at the remark made by Major Branfill in para 20 of his letter.

With reference to para 18, the Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is requested to be so good as to furnish this office with a list of the station marks in the several Districts of this Province, which it is considered necessary should be preserved, in view to the attention of the District Officers being drawn to the matter.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, General No. 7151—G. 205, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1873.

I am directed to solicit the favor of your laying before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the following proposals for filling up certain vacancies now existing, or that are likely to occur shortly, in the grade of Assistant Commissioners in this Province.

2. The existing vacancies consist of—(1) one Officiating Assistant Commissioner of 4th class of Nominal Roll A, to complete the acting promotions consequent on Major Armstrong's appointment to officiate as Town Magistrate of Mysore, acting appointments to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes having been made in his room; and (2) an Assistant Commissionership of the 6th class in Nominal Roll B, in place of Mr. Hémáji Rao, resigned.

3. The further vacancies likely to occur are—(1) Mr. Narasimmaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class; and (2) Mr. Venkat Subbaiya, Assistant Commissioner, 4th class, Nominal Roll A; and (3) Mr. Rangappa, Assistant Commissioner, 5th class, Nominal Roll B. All of whom are worn out and unfit for further service, their services being only retained till the appointment of their successors is decided on.

4. The aggregate amount of the salaries of the appointments that will thus be vacant will be about Rs. 2,250—0—0.

5. In addition to the above, it is probable that two or three more Assistant Commissionerships will become vacant during the next few months, the salaries of which will aggregate from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500.

6. Under ordinary circumstances these several vacancies would be filled by Native gentlemen or Officials recommended therefor by the Chief Commissioner and approved by His Excellency the Viceroy; but after much consideration, Colonel Meade is of opinion that the requirements of this Province at the present time, and especially in connection with the new land settlement which is in progress, lay rather in the direction of an addition to the European element in the Administration than to the Native, and he would therefore recommend that if any temporary arrangement be practicable, by which the Province can during the next three or four years, be supplied with the services of a few European Officers of not more than five years' standing, but who have received adequate training in the Bombay Revenue System (which is that introduced into Mysore under the new settlement) such should be authorized to the extent of the funds that will be available from the vacancies already adverted to.

7. The suggestion that the arrangement should be only of a temporary character, has for its object the avoidance of any permanent change in the rule that all appointments should be filled by Natives, while the adoption of the measure will permit of the careful selection and gradual preparation of qualified and promising young men to fill these vacancies ultimately, should the scheme submitted in my despatch as per *margin be approved and sanctioned by His Excellency in Council.

*No. 6077—G. 180, dated 31st January 1873.

8. The Chief Commissioner is led to believe from the enquiries he has made, that the required number of officers of the standing and qualifications stated above could at the present time be supplied with their own accord from the Covenanted Civil Service of the Bombay Presidency, and that the Bombay Government would readily spare their services temporarily for the purpose.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th August 1873.

9. Colonel Meade would therefore propose that, should the measure be sanctioned by His Excellency in Council, (1) two or three such officers, if possible with a knowledge of Kanarese, which is the vernacular of Mysore, be appointed Officiating Assistant Commissioners for a term of two years, at the conlcusion of which period they should be at liberty to return to the Bombay Presidency without prejudice to their claims to advancement in its Covenanted Civil Service; and (2) that their pay be fixed by the Bombay Government with reference to the salary they now enjoy, but that it shall not in any case exceed Rs. 700 per mensem on appointment, its subsequent further increase being a subject for disposal by the Local Government.

10. The number can, if deemed necessary, be increased hereafter, as the further vacancies contemplated occur; but the Chief Commissioner would reserve the power to make officiating promotions among the Officers now in the Commission in any cases in which such may appear to be called for, or to recommend the filling up of a permanent vacancy by the appointment of a Native thereto, if special ground exist for such a course.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Foreign Department, General, No. 1541, dated Simla, the 16th July 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 1958—G. 84, dated the 6th ultimo, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the employment in Mysore, of Mr. W. J. Cunningham, and another Junior Civil Servant on the terms proposed, and on the understanding that the employment of these Officers does not necessitate an increase to the strength of the Bombay Civil Service.

2. I am accordingly to request that Mr. Cunningham may be directed to report himself at Bangalore, and that another Officer may be appointed as soon as possible.

Foreign Department, General, No. 1542, G, dated Simla, the 16th July 1873.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, for information and guidance, with reference to his letter No. 7151—G. 205, dated the 18th March 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 2195—General 62, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1873.

The Government of India having sanctioned the transfer of Mr. W. J. Cunningham of the Bombay Civil Service for employment in Mysore, and as the Chief Commissioner desires to post that Officer to the Chituldroog District, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to report at once what arrangements you would propose in view to giving Mr. Cunningham the charge of a Sub-division in that District on his joining.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 189—G. 90, dated Shimoga, 4th August 1873.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 2195—General 62, dated the 30th July last, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that an Assistants' office establishment can for the present be made available either from the Kadoor or Shimoga District for Mr. Cunningham. But should the Munsiffs' scheme now under consideration be sanctioned, the work of the Judicial Assistant of the Chituldroog District will be so very light that, if no objection exists, he might very conveniently be placed in charge of the Treasury and Jail; and the establishment of the present General Assistant could be permanently attached to Mr. Cunningham. As regards the territorial charge I would propose that the Talooks of Molakálumúru, Pávagada, Doddéri, Hiriyúru and Búdihálu be formed into a Sub-Division, the head quarter office being fixed at Chellakere, and the bungalow at which could be utilized temporarily as an office and residence until better arrangements can be made.

No. 2781—Genl. 76, dated Bangalore, 25th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Approved.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 28th August 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 293—G. 88, dated Yelwál, 18th August 1873.

In reply to your No. 667—G. 3 of the 8th May 1873, requesting a report upon Captain Hill's proposals, regarding ryots' roads in the Hassan District, I have the honor to submit copies of letters, Nos. 356 and 503 of the 30th June and 7th instant respectively, from Captain Cumming, from which it will be observed, that roads to important villages have already been made by the ryots except in the Malnád, where the nature of the ground, long distances between large villages, and the heavy rains of the monsoon do not readily admit of really good work being done.

2. Six roads are at present under construction, and others will, in order of their importance, be undertaken as funds become available.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 356, dated 30th June 1873.

In acknowledging the receipt of your docket, No. 110 of the 19th May 1873, forwarding for report, the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner on the measures which are in contemplation towards improving communications in the District, I have the honor to state as follows :—

2. Communications have already been opened between most important villages in the Maidán Talooks, through the agency of the ryots, within the past few years. The even and flat nature of the Maidán country does not present any natural obstructions to the carts upon which the ordinary traffic is conveyed. I do not therefore think it necessary at present to construct any more roads in this portion of the District.

3. The case of the Malnád Talooks is different. With the exception of the Imperial and District Fund roads, there are absolutely no tracks fit for wheeled traffic, between villages and high roads. The country abounds in forests, and the surface is of the most undulating kind. The heavy rains of the monsoon, and the comparatively long distances between important villages preclude the feasibility of much work being expected or performed by the ryots, and even where they could be got to do any thing, the roads constructed by unskilled labor are liable to be cut up, and washed away in a single season.

4. I strongly deprecate the increase of any more mileage in the District, which is comparatively larger than any other District.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 503, dated Hassan, 7th August 1873.

Adverting to your docket, No. 288 of the 12th July last, enquiring as to what steps have been taken on the subject of ryots' roads in the District since Captain Hill left, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement from which it will be seen that six roads are now under construction, and endeavours are being made to complete them as early as possible.

2. I beg to add that as many of them as funds could admit of, will be taken up in hand next year in the order of their respective importance, and reports submitted thereon in due course.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 28th August 1873.

Statement shewing the Names of Ryots' Roads and the Progress made towards their construction in the Hassan District.

No.	Talook.	Name of Road.	Progress made.	Remarks.
1	Hassan and Bélúru.	2nd Section of the Hassan-Halébídu Road	The Amildar of Bélúru has been directed to carry out work as per Mutchalikás given by ryots. The District Surveyor has inspected the road and drawn up the requisite plan and estimate which are now being examined by the Assistant Engineer.	
2	Chennaráyapatna and Tiptúru ..	Nuggéhalli to Tiptúru	Amildar of Chennaráyapatna has been directed to commence with the ryots' portion of the work agreeably to their Mutchalikás. The road will be inspected shortly by the District Surveyor.	The Deputy Commissioner of Tiptúr has been requested to commence simultaneously with the work in his District
3	Arakalagúdu ...	Marúru to Bariya.	Arakalagúdu Amildar has been directed to begin with the ryots' quota of earth-work. The 2nd Surveyor has been called upon to trace the road and draw up the requisite estimate and plan.	
4	Arakalagúdu to Yedatore ...	Basawápatna to Sálagráma ...	The ryots' portion of the work is entirely completed. Sanction for bridging, &c., has been lately received, *vide* D. P. W. Secretary's No. 1443, dated 18th July 1873, and the work is in progress.	
5	Chennaráyapatna.	Chennaráyapatna to Bágúru ...	The ryots' quota of earth-work is completed, and the 2nd Surveyor has been directed to frame the requisite plan and estimate for the Government portion of the work.	
6	Arakalagúdu ...	Pasawápatna to Bariya ...	The ryots in this District are very eager for the construction of this road and have agreed to execute earth-work. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore has recently intimated that the road at the frontier of his District has been completed. The 2nd Surveyor has been directed to examine and draw up estimates for the Government portion of the work if needed.	

No. 2857—Genl. 115, dated Bangalore, 28th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter, and its enclosures, be communicated to Major Hill, Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, for his information, and to the Secretary in the Public Works Department.

2. The interest taken by Major Hill in providing and improving what may be termed village communications, though some of them are more properly district lines, in the Hassan District, merits cordial acknowledgment.

3. The Chief Commissioner, when moving through and about the District during the two last cold seasons, was much struck with the progress visible almost everywhere in this respect, and considers that the rapidity with which these works have been initiated and pushed on by Major Hill, is most creditable to that officer.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 29th August 1873.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. G. 91, dated Bangalore, 19th August 1873.

I have the honor to forward for submission to the Chief Commissioner the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, reporting on the *petition of Lingé Gauda of Gundihalli of the Síra Talook, received under cover of your docket No. 1727—G. 59 of 4th ultimo.

* Herewith returned.

2. It will be observed that the petitioner's complaints on the several points put forward by him have been disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner. The three points which he principally adverts to in his petition to the Chief Commissioner, have also been disposed of.

3. The land which forms the subject of his first complaint has been pointed out to the petitioner by the Talook Gumáshta as indicated in the survey plan.

4. With regard to the second point, the petitioner has himself deposed before the Assistant Commissioner, that he holds no document in support of his statement that he was permitted by the Survey Department to keep salt-pans, and as the land referred to has been classed as unarable, and has not been assessed, the petitioner has no claim to it.

5. With reference to the third point, it would appear that the petitioner did not apply for tank water in 1870—71, and in 1871—72 no water was stored in the tank; he moreover failed to appear before the Amildar at the proper time, to prove his allegation on this point.

6. I may add that the petitioner once appeared before me, but complained in such vague terms that I ordered a deposition to be taken from him, which I sent to the Deputy Commissioner for enquiry and disposal.

7. From a perusal of the papers in the petitioner's case, it appears to me that his complaints are totally unfounded.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 350, dated Toomkoor, 6th August 1873.

In returning the petition presented by Lingé Gauda of Gundihalli in the Síra Talook, together with its enclosures which accompanied your docket, No. 261 of the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the petitioner preferred complaints on the following six points, which were duly enquired into and disposed of, and a detailed endorsement was also given to him on the subject.

Substance of the Complaints.	*Decision of the Deputy Commissioner.*
1. Púje Timma and others objected to his cultivating the land below the tank of the village; that he preferred a complaint to the talook and that they were fined five rupees; but nothing was done regarding the loss sustained by him.	He must file a regular suit if he can prove the loss he states he had sustained.
2. Though the Survey Settlement authorizes him to keep salt-pans, yet the talook authority did not permit him to do so, that he has therefore sustained loss, and that he may be permitted to keep salt-pans in future.	There are 11 pans in his land No. 10, which was brought as kár or barren by the Survey authority, and as no assessment was fixed thereon, he should not be allowed to keep salt-pans.
3. Púje and other carried away all the leaves grown in his field, and they should therefore be made answerable for his loss. If he is ordered to sue them, he would do so.	This was enquired into, but as he failed to prove his assertions, he was ordered to file a suit if he liked.

4. Páje and others cut the jáli tree in his land.	This was not proved during the enquiry, and he was informed of the same.
5. The defendants have allowed their cattle to graze in his land.	He pleaded inability to prove this.
6. During his absence, his lands valued at a considerable sum were sold for a trifling amount on account of kandáyem due by him.	This was sold for rupees 21, but in the meantime he presented himself, and paid the whole amount due, and the sale was cancelled.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 3841—Genl. 662, dated Bangalore, 9th October 1872.

With reference to your letter, No. 1211 of the 12th September last, on the subject of the assessment of land used for salt-pans, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to state that he is decidedly of opinion that no remission of the survey assessment should be given on account of lands used for salt manufacture, and that where such has been done in settled talooks, it should be re-imposed.

2. The best mode of meeting the difficulties connected with the question would probably be to farm the right of manufacture generally, groups of villages being allotted for the purpose by the Revenue Officers where the manufacture is carried on. In such cases the assessment would, so far as the farmer is concerned, form one of the items of charge to be considered by him in taking the contract. Wherever farming system is already in force, there can be no difficulty in carrying this out. Where from any cause, the manufacture cannot be given out in farm without hardship to individuals who have hitherto carried it on, such individuals might be allowed to continue it, paying the survey assessment on the land with such extra charge on the pans as will bring the whole up to the rates of duty hitherto, or that may be hereafter, in force on the manufacture of the article, such aggregate in no case falling below the full survey assessment on the land. The case of pans on karal or barren land, which is not assessed by the Survey, will be dealt with on the same principle.

Copy to the Superintendents of * Divisions to give due effect to the orders contained in para 2 of this letter.

Nandidroog.	Ashtagram.	Nagar.
No. 3842	3843	3844
815	816	817

No. 2871—Genl. 98, dated Bangalore, 29th August 1873.

Order thereon.—Of the several matters which were made the subjects of complaint to the Chief Commissioner, by Lingé Gauda of Gundihalli, in the Sirá Talook of the Toomkoor District, the second in the order in which they are noticed by the Deputy Commissioner in his report, No. 350 of the 6th August 1873, appears to be the only point requiring consideration. If the complainant had salt-pans on "kár" land previous to the settlement, he should, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, be allowed to use them, on payment of the rates of duty levied on such pans prior to the settlement, as ordered in the concluding part of No. 3841—662, dated 9th October 1872, to the address of the Survey Commissioner. Copy of which will now be furnished to the Commissioner of Nandidroog for his information and guidance.

2. The other points of complaint are dismissed, and the petitioner will be informed accordingly.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
30th August 1873.

No. 2907—GENL. 545, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH AUGUST 1873.

ORDER.—The Department of Public Works is requested to place the services of Mr. G. Sanderson for six months, at the disposal of the Revenue Department, for employment in superintending an experiment for the capturing of elephants.

2. Mr. Sanderson, while employed on this special duty, will draw a consolidated salary (inclusive of travelling allowance) of Rs. 350 per mensem.

3. The Deputy Accountant General will take measures to advance Mr. Sanderson the sum of Rs. 300 for working charges. This amount will be adjusted hereafter.

4. Mr. Sanderson should submit through the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, at as early a period as possible, a detailed estimate of the charges which will probably be incurred by him during the next three months. He will also keep a Daily Diary of his proceedings, to be submitted to the Commissioner every week.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

4. Púje and others cut the jáli tree in his land.	This was not proved during the enquiry, and he was informed of the same.
5. The defendants have allowed their cattle to graze in his land.	He pleaded inability to prove this.
6. During his absence, his lands valued at a considerable sum were sold for a trifling amount on account of kandáyem due by him.	This was sold for rupees 21, but in the meantime he presented himself, and paid the whole amount due, and the sale was cancelled.

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H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	**Page.**
1 to 2	*Articles required for the use of the Mysore Infantry.* Authorizing the Military Assistant to indent on the Madras Government for the supply of the same from the Arsenal at Bangalore.	No. 2370—46, dated 6th August 1873.	...	..	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 6th August 1873.

From the Military Assistant to Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 365,—Military No. 58, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1873.

I have the honor to enclose a list of articles required for the use of the Mysore Infantry, and to request you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to my indenting on the Madras Government for the supply of the same from the arsenal at Bangalore, the charge being met from the allotment in the current year's Budget for purchase of ammunition.

No. 2370, MILITARY 46, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH AUGUST 1873.

ORDER THEREON.--Sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of Government of India Resolution No. 156, J, dated 30th July 1873, impressing upon all Officers of Indian Prisons, the necessity for strictly adhering to the law under which they act, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	22nd Aug. 1873.	
2	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that Colonel Meade assented to a proposal submitted by him, that Commissioners of Divisions might be authorized to sanction the employment of a Pleader in cases to which Government was a party, in anticipation of the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
3	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the appointment of Mr. Cunningham, as a Justice of the Peace in Mysore, under the provisions of Act II of 1869.	23rd do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, September 1873

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE & COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Three printed copies of returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th July 1873, were submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary to replace manuscripts.	1st August 1873.	
2	A favorable change in the weather was intimated to Agricultural Department Secretary by telegram.	4th do	
3	Copy of Foreign Department Under-Secretary's No. 131, dated 21st July, calling for a report on the Notification of the Inám Department, which appeared in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 21st idem, was forwarded to Inám Superintendent for report as to the authority for the issue of the Notification.	5th do	
4	The sanction of the Government of India, Agricultural Department, was solicited to a portion of the casual savings during 1873—74, from the Educational Budget of Village Schools, being utilized in providing wood to ryots at half depôt rates for building Village Schools.	Do do	
5	Government of India Agricultural Department, Secretary's No. 2—109, dated 30th June forwarding copy of a statement shewing the rate of wages paid during 1872. to immigrants in British Guiana, as well as the prices of food in that Colony, was republished in local Gazette, and copies were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions.	6th do	
6	The usual season report for week ending 7th August was telegraphed to Agricultural Department Secretary.	7th do	
7	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to transmit during the present dry season, further reports every three days, in which the current rates of rági and rice should be mentioned, and if any actual want from scarcity or high prices of food exist.	Do do	
8	Colonel Boddam was requested to state whether arrangements could not be made to procure manufactured specimens of certain kinds of fibres suitable for paper making.	12th do	
9	In reply to Addlegram Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner's observations and instructions were conveyed on the quarterly returns shewing the number of processes issued and the amount of stamp fees collected in the Revenue Courts of that Division.	15th do	
10	In acknowledging the receipt of a communication from Colonel Boddam submitting his remarks on Monsieur Pasteur's Treatise on the "Study of the diseases of silk worms," that officer was requested to forward the work to Doctor Henderson.	19th do	
11	As recommended by Nandidroog Commissioner, the grant of a piece of land in the Huliyúrdurga Taluk, applied for by the Conservator of Forests for the formation of a depôt thereon, was sanctioned.	Do do	
12	The usual season report for week ending 21st August 1873 was telegraphed to Agricultural Department Secretary.	21st do	
13	In reply, a tabular statement giving the percentage of husk and rubbish Found in the quantity of Carolina rice seed last supplied, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	22nd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
14	In continuation of this office No. 1499—16, dated 20th June 1873, on the subject of the settlement of the boundary between Mysore and South Canara, the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, was informed that under the circumstances represented the Chief Commissioner would propose that the duty of the officers forming the Commission be confined to the settlement of the boundary by the light of the village accounts and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of 25 years.	23rd Aug. 1873.	Vide part I, A., of Progs., for June 1873, Agri. Rev. and Com. Nos. 40 to 102.
15	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was authorized to allot from the "Local Fund-General" at the Chief Commissioner's disposal, Rs. 500, to supplement the Kadoor District Local Fund, in addition to Rs. 1000, already assigned therefrom for plantings at Chikkamagalúru, and he was requested to submit a statement shewing the cash balance at credit of the fund for the past year, the estimated receipts for 1873—74, and the assignments made therefrom up to date.	26th do	
16	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg for fortnight ending 15th August 1873, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	28th do	
17	On a report from the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, the Superintendent, Inám Settlements, was requested to state the circumstances under which the service inám granted to the temple of Sri Mukhya Prána Dévaru in the Málúru Talook, had been first resumed and subsequently ordered to be released and restored.	Do do	
18	The usual season report for the week ending 28th August 1873 was signalled to Agricultural Department Secretary.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, September 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A bill for Rs. 49—8—0, being value of certain scales supplied by the Superintendent, Public Works Stores and Work Shops, Madras, was forwarded to Nandidroog Commissioner for adjustment.	2nd Aug. 1873.	
2	Rs. 387—13—3 were remitted to the Head Clerk, Madras Carrying Company, in adjustment of bills on account of Europe stores cleared from March to 31st May 1873.	Do do	
3	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to forward two spare copies of the Provincial and Local Fund Budget estimates for 1873—74, for transmission to the Government of India, Financial Department.	5th do	
4	A bill of expenses incurred in the Agricultural Department, for June and July 1873, amounting to Rs. 112—1—0, received from Colonel Boddam, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for payment.—Communicated to Colonel Boddam.	Do do	
5	A sum of Rs. 36—9—0 was forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, being proceeds of two unserviceable hill tents disposed of.	Do do	
6	On a final report by the Deputy Accountant General, sanction was conveyed to Mr. Assistant Commissioner Narasimmaiengar being transferred to the pension list on a pension of Rs. 310—7—3, per mensem.	Do do	
7	Government of India Resolution on the subject of cancelling adhesive Court Fees' labels, so that they may not be fraudulently used again, was republished in Local Gazette, and copies forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General.	6th do	
8	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was requested to submit explanation as to the excessive prices entered by the Hassan Deputy Commissioner in a bill submitted by him for the purchase of gunny and canvas bags for use in his District Treasury.	Do do	
9	Copy of Financial Department Under-Secretary's No. 1169, dated 28th June, forwarding copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, directing that in family remittance rolls the practice of shewing fractions of a penny be discontinued, was furnished to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
10	As solicited by the Inspector General of Registration, the purchase of a new seal with raised letters at a cost of Rs. 11—9—0 for the use of the Registrar of Companies, Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	Letter from Officiating Director of Public Instruction, requesting that his acting allowance as Director might be regulated by Clause *A*, Section 19, of the Acting Allowance Code, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for report.	7th do	
12	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, a standing advance of Rs. 10, to meet monthly contingent charges for service labels, &c. of the Audit and Account Department, was sanctioned.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the purchase of the Madras Army List for quarter ending December 1872, at a cost of Rs. 4—6—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	7th Aug. 1873.	
14	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1931, dated 29th July; requesting opinion as to the expediency of adding the sentence denoted to Rule I, of Section 40, of the Civil Pension Code, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for report.	8th do	
15	On the representation of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the grant of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 200, on behalf of Rámachand Dinker Gadu, a measurer in the Revenue Survey Department, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the purchase of a table for his office use at a cost of Rs. 51—12—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
17	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the purchase of drum hoops for the use of the Mysore Infantry at a cost of Rs. 25—5—2, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
18	As solicited by Nandidroog Commissioner, Rs. 18—0—6, on account of cost of printing a supply of Sáyer permits for the use of the Municipal Board, being debited to general savings, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	9th do	
19	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 2,064, submitted by the Military Assistant for repairing silédar Stables and huts at Bangalore.	Do do	
20	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, a bill on account of paper, &c., purchased for grants in the several talooks of the Mysore District for 1872—73, amounting to Rs. 179—11—4, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Nandidroog Commissioner was authorized to purchase scales for use in District and Talook Treasuries, at a cost of Rs. 115.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	
22	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, the appropriation of Rs. 100 from the savings anticipated in the current year's Kadoor Police Budget, to make up the reward of Rs. 200, for the apprehension of Bhimas'na Rao, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
23	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, the purchase of a "Tell-Tale Clock" at a cost of about 80 Rs. for the use of the Lunatic Asylum, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	
24	A Register of fixed charges authorized by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
25	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of six belts and two peons' plates for Rs. 9—8—0, for supply to provincial schools, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	13th do	
26	On the representation of the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 20 to Siddóji, late a Revenue peon, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
27	As solicited by the Military Assistant, an estimate for Rs. 84—10—0 for making up belts for the use of the peons in his office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

Nos.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
28	In reply, the Secretary in the Department Public Works was informed that an invalid pension of Rs. 10—1—9 per mensem to Abdul Khadar, a Sub-Overseer, was sanctioned, and that the application would be transferred to the Deputy Accountant General.—Communicated with application to Deputy Accountant General.	13th Aug. 1873.	
29	Copies of Financial Department Secretary's No. 1978, dated 31st July, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to the Government of Bengal, directing that when a remuneration of more than Rs. 5 a month is given to a ministerial officer for the vend of Court Fee's labels, the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
30	Copy of Financial Department Resolution, No. 1959, dated 31st July, on the subject of the information which should accompany application for immediate expenditure for which no provision had been made in the estimates of the current year, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
31	Ten printed copies of the Mysore Civil List, as it stood on the 1st July 1873, were submitted to Financial Department Secretary.	14th do	
32	A sum of Rs. 4 was remitted to the Military Assistant, being the cost of repairing six flags.	15th do	
33	As solicited by the Officer in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury, the removal of the pension with arrears, under Section 88, page 41, of the Civil Pension Code, in behalf of Mír Sultán Alli, a Carnatic pensioner, was sanctioned.	Do do	
34	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to remit £ 32—10—0, plus Rs. 5—4 on account of landing charges, being cost of plants received from Australia, to the Executive Engineer, Nandidroog Division.	Do do	
35	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to an advance of Rs. 500 being made to the Officiating Cantonment Magistrate in charge of the Police of the Bangalore District, for the preparation of sandals for the current year.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	
36	On the representation of the Military Assistant, an invalid gratuity of Rs. 156, in behalf of Lascar Tirumalagiri, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
37	Under circumstances represented, the sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the disbursement of Rs. 320, to the family of Shék Mastán, late a Head Constable in the Police.	Do do	
38	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the disbursement of Rs. 307—14—5, being moiety of salary due to the late Chinnakristnamma Náidu, Amildar of the Talakádu Talook, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	19th do	
39	As requested by Under-Secretary, Financial Department, two spare copies of the Provincial and Local Fund Budget estimate for 1873—74, were submitted.	Do do	Vide this statement No. 3.
40	In reply, an estimate for Rs. 80 for making up belts for the peons of his office was returned duly sanctioned to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
41	As solicited by Anché Bakshi, the disbursement of Rs. 59—3—6, being balance of pay, &c., due to the Temporary Establishment entertained at Madahalli, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
42	On the representation of the Nandidroog Commissioner, the disbursement of gratuities aggregating Rs. 452 on behalf of certain revenue peons, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	19th Aug. 1873.	
43	A bill amounting to Rs. 27—12—0, supported by the necessary voucher, in adjustment of the cost of railway carriage, &c., on four barrels of Carolina rice seed, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
44	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution, No. 2052, dated 7th August, on the subject of the disposal of applications for sanction for expenditure, received by Officers in the Account Department, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
45	As solicited, a further advance of Rs. 250 was placed at Dr. Nicholson's disposal to be distributed in rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes; the amount of the reward being however reduced to three annas per head for large snakes, and one anna for small ones. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	
46	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, gratuities aggregating Rs. 322 on behalf of two peons, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with applications.	21st do	
47	Copy of Government of India Resolution, No. 1908, dated 30th July, on the subject of the absentee pay of an officer being charged to the General Revenues of India and the revenues of Mysore and the Berars, in the proportions in which his salary for the three years preceding that leave was debited to those revenues, received from Under-Secretary, Financial Department, was forwarded to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
48	A transfer receipt for Rs. 7,693—11—9, in adjustment of the cost of stationery, &c., supplied, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Stationery, Fort Saint George.	Do do	
49	A transfer receipt for Rs. 13—8—0 was forwarded to Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., in adjustment of their account to 14th July 1873.	22nd do	
5	A transfer receipt for Rs. 205—12—0 was forwarded to Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., in adjustment of their account to 30th June 1873.	Do do	
51	On the representation of the Nandidroog Commissioner, the grant of an invalid gratuity amounting to Rs. 280, to a Police Daffédar, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with application.	23rd do	
52	In reply, the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, was informed that the Chief Commissioner saw no objection to the addition of the sentence proposed to Rule 1 of Section 40 of the Civil Pension Code, and that he was disposed to think that the payment of gratuities instead of pensions to the persons who now come under the rule would be advantageous both to the State and the individual.	Do do	
53	On the representation of the Nandidroog Commissioner, gratuities aggregating Rs. 354—4—4, on behalf of two persons, were sanctioned. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	
54	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the purchase of a seal with raised letters for stamping documents, at a cost of Rs. 4, was sanctioned.	26th do	
55	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department, Under-Secretary's No. 2002, forwarding Resolution No. 202, sanctioning the grant of allowances to medical subordinates for the medical charge of Lock Hospitals and requesting to be informed	27th do	

Nos.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	whether objection existed to the above rule being made applicable to cases in which the charge fell on provincial revenues, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for expression of opinoin.		
56	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the grant of gratuities aggregating Rs. 136, on behalf of two employés of the uneducated class, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	27th Augt. 1873.	
57	As requested by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the Rs. 2-0-0 per mensem, sanctioned by the Government of India in No. 2119 of the 4th December 1872, being paid to the two Pakálís attached to offices of the Cantonment and Town Magistrate and the Sar-Amín of Bangalore, at the rate of rupees one per man.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
58	The Agent of the Bangalore Branch, Madras Bank, was requested to furnish this office with a bill for £75 in favor of Dr. Cleghorn, St. Andrews, Scotland, to meet the cost of the passage out to India of the new Superintendent of the Lál Bágh.	29th do	Vide this statement, No. 58.
59	The Offg. Director of Public Instruction was requested to depute a person to receive charge of 4 cases of books received from England per S. S. "Fenella," and to meet the charges amounting to Rs. 13—1—0 incurred thereon.	Do do	
60	Four cases of glass received from England per S. S. "Gosforth" were despatched to the Superintendent, Government Press, and that officer was requested to remit Rs. 13—1—0, charges incurred thereon.	Do do	
61	At the request of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was conveyed to a bill for Rs. 48—5—0, the cost of Army Lists and subscription to a Persian Periodical.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, September 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, a further copy of the indent for medical stores required by the Medical Department in this Province for 1874—75, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary, with an intimation that, in future, indents for stores to be obtained from England would be submitted in quadruplicate.	4th August 1873.	
2	In reply, the Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Fort Saint George, was informed that his request to be supplied with copies of the Annual Administration Reports and Reports by Heads of Departments for 1872—73 and succeeding years, had been noted, and would be complied with.	5th do	
3	Notification cancelling the three months' privilege leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Benson, Officiating Judge of the Court of Small Causes, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
4	The Superintendent of the Government Press was requested to print 900 copies of "Thacker's Manual of Cattle Disease" in Kanarese for sale in the Chituldroog District; the cost, Rs. 70—13—0, being credited to Government when realized.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	6th do	
5	The Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, was requested to print 100 copies of the Indian Evidence Act in English and to forward 25 copies direct to the Judicial Commissioner for distribution.—Communicated to Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
6	Notification granting Mr. New, Superintendent, Lál Bágh, 15 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, was gazetted, and copy sent to Mr. New.	7th do	
7	Notification appointing Serjeant Pratt, of No. 3 Company, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, as Ensign, in room of Ensign Jennings promoted, was gazetted, and copy sent to Commandant of the Corps.	Do do	
8	As requested, a skeleton map of the Mysore District, and a small map of the Province, were furnished to the Post Master General.	8th do	
9	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that the Chief Commissioner had no objection to Messrs. Pope and Leonard presenting themselves for examination in Kanarese in September next.	9th do	
10	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that the name of one Vásudévaiya, a Sub-Deputy Inspector of Hóbli Schools, in Toomkoor District, would be entered in the proscribed list, he having been convicted of receiving bribes.	Do do	
11	Notification vesting certain 3rd Class Magistrates with the powers described in Section 23 (Clause A) of Act X of 1872, with the exception of the powers to commit for trial, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	A Tabular Statement of Vacancies and a Register of Effective and Non-Effective Officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for July 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	11th Aug. 1873.	
13	A duplicate copy of this office No. 1557—214, G, dated 31st March last, to the Government of India, submitting for approval a draft Notification appointing Captain E. Shaw, and Major Logan, Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, to act as Assistant Commissioners 1st Class, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
14	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to inform the relatives of one Mr. Ward, formerly a School-master in the employ of this Administration, but now an inmate of the Madras Lunatic Asylum, that the Chief Commissioner would expect them to defray the cost of his maintenance after the 1st November next.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was requested to relieve Pápaiya Náidu, acting Amildar of the Háranahalli Talook, of his duties, that official reverting to his substantive appointment in the office of the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	Another memorial from certain Bank share-holders, and other residents of the Toomkoor District, praying against the orders of the Supreme Government prohibiting public servants from entering into, or maintaining any connection with Banking Institutions in this Province, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	12th do	
17	The deficiency and breakage found in the supply of medicine supplied by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on the annual medical indent of this Province for 1873—74, was reported to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
18	In reply, Lieutenant-Colonel Puckle, in charge of the Lál Bágh, was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the arrangement made by him for the conduct of the duties of Mr. New, the Superintendent of the Garden, who died on the 11th instant, and that the question of the selection of his successor would be dealt with hereafter.	13th do	
19	The Secretary, Department Public Works, was requested to furnish this office with two spare copies of the District Funds Budget estimates for 1873-74, for transmission to Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
20	In reply, a return shewing the number of appointments in this Province of not less than Rs. 150 per mensem, filled up during the years 1869 to 1871, by the appointment of Natives of India, called for by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
21	The Secretary to the Madras Government, Military Department, was informed that the Chief Commissioner had under consideration a scheme for capturing elephants in this Province by means of Kraals, and he was solicited to state the number that would be purchased by the Madras Government and at what price, as also whether His Excellency in Council would allow the employment of the Government elephants at Hunasúru for the purpose of aiding in capturing and taming the wild elephants.	Do do	
22	The Secretary to Government, Bengal, was solicited to state whether the services of a few trained elephant-catchers could be spared for capturing wild elephants in this Province.	Do do	
23	Copy of communication from Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, intimating that Rao Sáheb Náráyan Jagannáth Vaidya, appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, had been directed to report himself at Bangalore with the least possible delay, was forwarded to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction.	14th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
24	A Statement of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed from employment, during the half year ending 30th June 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	14th Aug. 1873.	
25	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was conveyed to the appropriation of the sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 695 for constructing tiled sheds for slaughter houses in the town of Mysore, debitable to Municipal Funds from Rs. 1,200 provided as reserve under head "Paving and Streets" in the Municipal Budget for 1873—74.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
26	In reply, a report was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary as to the duties which the Chief Commissioner proposed to delegate to the Deputy Inspector General of Police under the new scheme for the supervision of that branch of the public service.	Do do	
27	As submitted by the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, the admission of nine candidates into the Subordinate Medical Service in this Province and Coorg was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	15th do	
28	A small quantity of Mahogany seed, received from the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, Madras, was forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent, Lál Bágh, and Conservator of Forests for experimental cultivation.	16th do	
29	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was informed that the services of Mr. McKenzie of the Department Public Works could not be made available for the preparation of the water-supply project for the town of Mysore, as that officer would have to leave for Bengal as soon as relieved by Mr. Dobbs.	Do do	
30	As solicited by Colonel Boddam, the retention for a further period of six months of the services of his Assistant on Rs. 35 per mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
31	The Deputy Surgeon-General was requested to submit at an early date the Meteorological Report for 1872, which was required for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
32	Copy of letter from the Surgeon, Mysore Commission, reporting the death of Mr. Now, late Superintendent, Lál Bágh, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	Copy of letter from the Nandidroog Commissioner, regarding the death of Mr. Venkat Subbaiya, pensioned Assistant Commissioner, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
34	The Nandidroog Commissioner was requested to place at Colonel Boddam's disposal, certain land situated near the Lál Bágh, Bangalore, if available, to be utilized in the cultivation of a supply of Russian Sunflower seed.	20th do	
35	In reply, Major Lindsay, in charge of the Census Office, was requested to make over the Enumerators' returns of the late census to the Superintendent of Jail at a valuation.	Do do	
36	Copies of Foreign Department Under-Secretary's No. 1364, dated 28th June, ruling that all Native States and private parties purchasing ordnance stores from Government, must bear all transport charges in connection therewith, were forwarded to Guardian to His Highness, Military Assistant, and Commandant, Bangalore Volunteers.	Do do	
38	Copies of Chief Commissioner's Diary of Proceedings for July 1873, were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign, Financial, Agricultural and Home Departments.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
39	As recommended by Nagar Commissioner, the grant of certain unassessed waste land to Captain Taylor and one Kanihalli Chikkanna was sanctioned.	20th Aug. 1873.	
40	A memorial praying that the orders of the Supreme Government prohibiting public servants from entering into or maintaining any connection with Banking Institutions in this Province, received from certain parties resident in Bowringpéte in the Kolár District, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	21st do	
41	Copy of Foreign Department Under-Secretary's No. 1646, dated 30th July 1873, intimating that Her Majesty's Secretary of State had been addressed on the subject of the delay in sending out from England the stationery indented for by this Administration, was forwarded to Department Public Works Secretary	Do do	
42	Eight copies of "Tod's Annals of Rájasthán" were forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for sale at the Government Book Depôt at Rs. 20 per copy.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	
43	A petition from one Gadaur Ráyappa of the Godaveri District, received from the Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, was forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.	Do do	
44	Copies of communication from the Assistant Comptroller General, in charge Money Order Department, forwarding copy of Government of India No. 2110, dated 5th August, sanctioning the entertainment in the Bangalore District Treasury of an additional Clerk on Rs. 10 per mensem, rising to Rs. 15 per mensem by annual increments, for the transaction of the Money Order business, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, and Controller, Money Order Department.	25rd do	
45	In reply to Anché Bakshi, the suspension of the Mutsaddi and letter peon of the Málúru Anché office concerned in the abstraction of the contents of a registered letter, was sanctioned.	26th do	
46	In reply, the Superintendent, Mysore Museum, was requested to suspend the Taxidermist who had been arrested on a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Sangor, pending his trial, the result of which was to be reported to this office.	Do do	
47	The Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, was requested to report the arrangements made for the charge of Assistant Commissioner Mr. Narasimmaiengar's Sub-Division on his retiring on pension.	Do do	Vide this Vol. Statement "Financial," Part II, entry No. 6.
48	As solicited by the Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, permission was granted to his offering 100 copies of the "Notes on the Aneroid" for sale at 8 Annas per copy.	27th do	
49	The sketch map referred to in para 1 of Assistant Conservator's letter on the subject of the proposed formation of a fuel plantation in the Nandidroog Division, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, for inspection.	Do do	Vide Part I of this Vol. Agriculture, Revenue, & Commerce. Nos. 19 to 21.
51	A form of return to be submitted by Pound-keepers under Section 7 of the Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Press, with a request that 16,050 copies may be struck off and forwarded to this office for distribution.	28th do	
52	Copy of a communication from Colonel Boddam, remarking on the Alligator Pear tree and the Illamara or Flame tree, was forwarded to Colonel Puckle, in charge Lál Bágh, with a request that he would consider how they could be procured.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
53	Copies of a summary embodying the result of the enquiries instituted regarding the value of poudrette as a manure, received from the Agricultural Department Secretary, were circulated to officers concerned.	28th Aug. 1873	
54	The Foreign Department Secretary was solicited to move His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to confirm Mr. Syed Nasirudin in his offg. appointment of Assistant Inám Commissioner in Mysore.	29th do	
55	A copy of the bi-monthly return of stores under provision for this Province up to 30th June 1873, received from the Director General of Stores, London, was circulated to the officers concerned.	Do do	
56	At the request of the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, Colonel Boddam was directed to supply that officer with a quantity of the foreign potato seed for distribution in the Dévanahalli Talook.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nandidroog Division.	Do do	
57	Notification appointing Captain H. M. S. Magrath to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes in room of Colonel Benson, as a temporary measure, was gazetted, and copies sent to officers concerned.	30th do	
58	Copy of letter from the Ag. Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, requesting a supply of Vanilla plants for distribution to the planters of North Wynaad, was forwarded to Lieut.-Colonel Puckle with a view to some plants being despatched to the Collector of Malabar. Communicated to the Board of Revenue with an intimation that a copy of the Chief Commissioner's order regarding the culture of the plant (now in the press) would be furnished when ready.—Communicated to Collector of Malabar.	Do do	
59	Notification investing Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under Act X of 1872, was gazetted, and copies sent to officers concerned.	Do do	
60	As requested, a report was submitted to Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, in the steps taken in view to the translation and circulation of the more deadly forms of cattle disease.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, September 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, Captain Haleman, Officiating Adjutant of the Corps, was granted 10 days' leave from the 18th instant to proceed into the District for the benefit of his health.	15th Aug. 1873.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *September* 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.